FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 079 *23 April 1982*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Bolivia's Foreign Minister on OAS Stand A 1
Paraguay's Nogues To Attend OAS Meeting A 1
Chile's Galdames Will Not Attend OAS Meeting A 1

ARGENTINA

Reportage on Galtieri Visit to Falkland Islands B 1
Meets Press Prior to Trip B 1
Further Details B 1
Interviewed En Route B 2
Trip Calms Troops' Concern B 3
Galtieri Arrives B 3
Details of Entourage B 3
Interviewed During Visit B 4
Returns From Falklands B 5
Details of Galtieri's Visit B 5
Costa Mendez Has No Plans To Meet Reagan, Haig B 6
Warship Transits Blockade, Arrives in Falklands B 7
[O GLOBO 22 Apr]
Air Force Spokesman: UK Fleet Closely Watched B 7
Aircraft on Reconnaisance B 7
Comodoro Rivadavia May Be Declared War Zone B 8
[HERALD 22 Apr]
Naval Sources on British Paratroopers Report B 9
British Journalists May Be Released Very Soon B 9
[HERALD 22 Apr]
Political Leader on Solid Support for Government B 10
[Havana]
China's Zhao Declares Solidarity on Falklands B 11
Latin American Ambassadors Protest to EEC B 11
Monroe Doctrine Termed 'Antecedent' of TIAR B 11

BOLIVIA

President Expresses Support for Argentina Cause C 1
COMIBOL Manager Attends Bolivian-Soviet Meeting C 1

CHILE

Pinochet Addresses Members of New Cabinet E 1
Cabinet Decrees E 4

MEXICO

Cuts in Public Spending, Imports Announced M 1

PANAMA

National Guard Chief Made Brigadier General N 1
Paredes Interviewed N 1
Paredes Comments on Pastora Nicaraguan Statement N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Future Minister Reports on New Foreign Policy P 1

EL SALVADOR

Constituent Assembly Elects D'Aubuisson President P 2
Vice Presidents Elected P 2
Constituent Assembly Elects Secretaries P 2
Military Command Proposes Presidential Candidates P 2
U.S. Warns Against Ultrarightist Coalition P 3
[Havana]
Napoleon Duarte Refers to PDC's Future Stand P 3
Party Leaders View Visit by U.S. General Walters P 4
[EL MUNDO 21 Apr]
Exiled Colonel Majano Feels Coup Is Possible P 4
Havana: Parties Unable To Agree on Government P 5
FMLN Expresses Solidarity With Argentina P 5
[Managua]

GUATEMALA

Court Indicts More Former Government Officials P 6
Managua Reports Heavy Clashes in El Quiche P 7
President-Elect Guevara Applies for Retirement P 7

HONDURAS

Report on Paz Barnica-D'Escoto Conference P 8
Nicaragua Criticized for Imposing Conditions P 18
Embassy in Nicaragua 'Virtually Abandoned' P 20
[EL HERALDO 21 Apr]
Salvadoran Refugees Transferred From Border Area P 20
[EL HERALDO 21 Apr]

NICARAGUA

D'Escoto Comments on Meeting With Paz Barnica P 20
Delegation Headed by Tirado Lopez Leaves for SRV P 22
Embargo on Cuba Linked to Honduran Talks P 22
Hamlet Attacked by Somozists From Honduras P 23
Canadian Mission Arrives To Negotiate Agreements P 23
FDN Identification Found on Dead Rebels P 23

OTHER COUNTRIES

CUBA

Reagan's Working Visit in Caribbean Failed V 1

JAMAICA

Sugar Industry Paralyzed by Islandwide Strike V 1

PERU

Multinational Force for Falklands Proposed V 1

URUGUAY

Fleet Units Sail; Destination Undisclosed V 1

BOLIVIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER ON OAS STAND

PY221516 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1440 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] La Paz, 22 Apr (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero Alvarez Garcia will travel on Saturday to Washington to participate in the extraordinary meeting of foreign ministers that must analyze the implementation of the Inter-American Reciprocal Defense Treaty [as received] due to the conflict in the South Atlantic. This was confirmed today by the Bolivian Foreign Ministry.

Romero Alvarez Garcia asserted yesterday that Bolivia's position is well known by everyone: It voted in Argentina's favor and this attitude will be maintained during the Washington meeting. President Gen Celso Torrelio Villa yesterday sent a note to his Argentine colleague, Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, telling him that Argentina can count on the solidarity of the Bolivian people and government and he reiterated his support regarding the recovery of the Malvinas Islands.

PARAGUAY'S NOGUES TO ATTEND OAS MEETING

PY221345 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 22 Apr 82 p 12

[Excerpts] Reliable sources yesterday reported that Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues will attend the consultative meeting that has been called by the OAS's Permanent Council next Monday to discuss the possibility of implementing the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR).

According to what has been learned, Nogues yesterday held a long meeting with President Alfredo Stroessner, during which they again reviewed the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands.

Although there has not been any official confirmation yet, Nogues will presumably leave for Washington next Saturday. It has been learned that Nogues will be accompanied by Mario Lopez Escobar, the Paraguayan ambassador to the OAS, and probably by Carlos Augusto Saldivar, the president of the commission for foreign affairs of the senate.

In reliable circles of the Foreign Ministry it was stated yesterday that, as public opinion knows, Paraguay will support the need for a peaceful solution to the present Anglo-Argentine conflict at the OAS meeting through the implementation of the rules and procedures provided by international law.

It has also been stated that Paraguay, as an American country, will voice its solidarity with Argentina. This attitude has already been demonstrated at the OAS meeting which was held last Tuesday, and in which Paraguay voted in favor of the call for a meeting of foreign ministers.

CHILE'S GALDAMES WILL NOT ATTEND OAS MEETING

PY230440 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames will not travel to Washington. He has said that Chile will be represented at next Monday's OAS meeting by Chilean Ambassador Pedro Dasa.

The OAS meeting will consider the Argentine request to apply the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty to its dispute with Britain.

REPORTAGE ON GALTIERI VISIT TO FALKLAND ISLANDS

Meets Press Prior to Trip

PY221237 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1204 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Apr (TELAM) -- The president of the nation, Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, highlighted the fact that the objective of his trip to the Malvinas is to meet with his troops.

Galtieri made some statements just before leaving for Puerto Argentino, Malvinas Islands. Answering a question put to him by a reporter of a U.S. television network, Galtieri stressed that he was going to inspect his troops.

Finally, a Venezuelan reporter asked how he felt in mind and spirit, and the president said that his feelings were the same as those of all Argentines.

Further Details

PY221805 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1210 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Apr (TELAM) -- President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri has stated that the historic deed of 2 and 3 April, a stage that has concluded, has evidently led to a different situation in the continuing negotiations with Great Britain. He noted: We continue to make progress in our foreign policy activity. We are in the middle of intense diplomatic activity.

Galtieri made these statements in his office (?last night) to the journalists accredited to Government House. Galtieri thanked the journalists for the work that they have been doing lately and he stressed that Argentina is enduring a delicate problem at present but, as with all problems we, the Argentines, have had, we will also resolve this one.

Galtieri gave each journalist a copy of Decree No 757, signed by him, which gives the name of Puerto Argentino as the seat of the military government on the Malvinas Islands, which was formerly known as Port Stanley.

Galtieri told the journalists: "I wanted to greet you amidst the hustle and bustle of the past 20 days to thank you for the work you are doing.

"Objectivity is an Argentine desire in a profession so serious as the one you practice. Needless to say, I encourage you to continue working with the same eagerness, being objective and reproducing in an unbiased fashion all Argentine and foreign opinion. In a community with good communications, the technical means are becoming ever more important for the political management of the state.

"Argentina is enduring a delicate problem at present but, as with all problems we, the Argentines, have had, we will also resolve this one.

"As for political action, all I wish to say is that it is never ending. In political action there are no nights, no days and no rest. Political action is a matter of a 24-hour day throughout 360 days of the year, without spare hours to sleep. And each country has its outlined objectives in the field of foreign policy, most of which are known to the public.

"In the case of the Argentine nation, the recovery of the Malvinas Islands and its surrounding area -- the Georgia Islands, etc -- has been the desire of all the Argentine Governments since 1833. In the past few years, political action has continued under an OAS resolution, and the 2 April military deed is a part of that political action.

"The armed forces of a country are there to safeguard, or to continue to safeguard, the country's internal security and to support its foreign policy.

"In this case, the use of the military force is didactic proof of the support given by armed forces circles in seeking to achieve the objectives of diplomacy in the political action.

"The historic deed of 2 and 3 April, a stage that has concluded, has evidently led to a different situation in the continuing negotiations with Great Britain.

"Before 1 April we were in one situation regarding diplomatic action with Great Britain. As of 2 April, the Argentine situation to carry out its international political action to achieve the objectives of the nation through diplomatic means, is a different one.

"I do not know if I have managed to clearly depict the situation in which we find ourselves. We continue to make progress in the conduct of our foreign policy. We are in the middle of an intense diplomatic activity.

"You are the ones who do the dissemination in the newspapers and other means of communications. I wanted to greet you and to thank you for all you have done and continue to do."

Also present at the meeting were Rodolfo Baltierrez, public information secretary; Col Armando Coria, operations undersecretary; Capt Carlos Adamoli, planning under secretary; Emilio A. Ibarra, press director general; and Col Julio Garcia Fernandez, official coordination director general.

Interviewed En Route

PY221852 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color in Spanish 1638 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Unidentified reporter's interview with General Galtieri on board plane en route to the Falkland Islands on 22 April -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] You probably know that journalism is playing a large part of this conflict. This cannot be prevented. We know that the British newspapers are very surprised -- I would not dare say that thy are alarmed, because this bragging would be senseless; the situation is very serious for that sort of a thing -- but I must tell you that they are surprised by a statement you made, or which is attributed to you, to the effect that, or at least this is what the British newspapers have published in their headlines: We will not leave the Malvinas. We will stay there dead or alive. This is worthy of a loud applause, General.

[Answer] See, I believe, or I am convinced that our flag on the Malvinas will not be hauled down. I believe that all the Argentine people are convinced of this. We may hold a dialogue, we are ready to continue with the dialogue, to attempt to come closer together, to satisfy the interests of Great Britain and of the Kelpers. [words indistinct] of life, to economically satisfy all the reasonable and normal needs that might arise, and so on. The Argentine Government is very willing to find a peaceful solution to the conflict, but our flag on the Malvinas will not be hauled down by an Argentine. If it is hauled down it will be because there will be no living Argentine on the islands.

[Question] Might the Malvinas currently be considered an unassailable fortress?

[Answer] Defensive measures have been taken. Nothing is unassailable from the material viewpoint, but the islands are unassailable from the spiritual viewpoint.

[Question] If you approve it, during the following hours we will be following very closely your presidential work, which is obviously being regarded worldwide as a very relevant political act. May we talk again when we are approaching the Malvinas?

[Answer] I will be very pleased to do so. Thank you.

Trip Calms Troops' Concern

PY221900 Paris AFP in Spanish 1812 GMT 22 Apr 82

[By Michel Henault]

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 22 Apr (AFP) -- The Argentine president, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, today inspected the impressive defense installations that have been deployed on the Malvinas Islands in an action that has contributed to the morale of the troops and officers at a time when the British fleet continues its advance on the archipelago.

In his role as commander in chief of the army, the Argentine president made a stopover at the strategic localities of Comodoro Rivadavia and Rio Gallegos, located on the southern Atlantic coast, and then traveled to the Malvinas. Thus the three members of the military junta have now visited the islands.

General Galtieri's trip has above all provoked a beneficial psychological effect on the officers as a certain concern had been observed among them after rumors had circulated regarding disagreement within the organization of supreme power related to the offer of a good will mission by the United States and the way in which to take on future negotiations with Great Britain.

General Galtieri's presence in Puerto Argentino has strengthened the spirit in the determination to defend the islands, and it has calmed the officers, Argentine military sources indicated.

Galtieri Arrives

PY221956 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1924 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Puerto Argentino, 22 Apr (TELAM) -- At his arrival at this capital of the Malvinas Islands today, the president of the nation, Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, recalled that the world has evolved and that certain things of the past cannot return.

Galtieri, obviously moved and with tears in his eyes stated: I am very moved, but I am calm over having fulfilled the commitment undertaken by this generation.

Regarding what may be the definite outcome of this event, here stands the Argentine flag hoisted up. Despite all the respect that I have for the English people and Great Britain, they will have to acknowledge that they have passed in history, that centuries have gone by, that the world has evolved and that certain things of the past cannot return.

Details of Entourage

PY222111 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, the army commander in chief, traveled to the Malvinas Islands this morning. He is accompanied by high-ranking army officers and by the deputy vicar of the armed forces.

President Galtieri left from the Jorge Newberry Metropolitan Airport at 0805 on board the presidential plane Tango 01 Patagonia.

The members of President Galtieri's entourage are: Brig Gen Eduardo Alfredo Esposito, chief of Department IV, logistics, of the Army General Staff; Brig Gen Jorge Alberto Marque, deputy director of military industries; Brig Gen Nestor Ruben Castelli, commander of army engineers; Brig Gen Teofilo Saa, chief of Department III of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Brig Gen Jose Victor Gutierrez, under secretary general of the army; Brig Gen Eduardo (Senorans); and by other high-ranking army officers, together with Msgr Victorio Bonamin, deputy vicar of the armed forces.

Interviewed During Visit

PY230854 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Interview on 22 April with President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri at Argentine military headquarters on Falklands by Jose Gomez Fuentes, of the "60 Minutes" program staff -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] [in progress]....the situation as seen from the Malvinas, right?

[Answer] That is right. We have talked at length.

[Question] How much has this trip enriched your views of this operation, of this entire issue?

[Answer] It is of course very important to have first-hand knowledge of the field, of the situation the units are experiencing. It is one thing to receive reports at one's office and something entirely different to be here in the field, visiting our Malvinas Islands, sharing these moments with officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers.

[Question] For our part, we want to tell you that we have been talking with many boys, soldiers and their morale is incredibly high. That is, although they are aware of the consequences of the moments we are experiencing, they are prepared to face up to anything.

[Answer] This is not incredible for me, Gomez. I have been dealing with the Argentine youth, the Argentine people for 40 years, and I do not consider their morale incredible, on the contrary, I knew it was going to be this way.

[Question] At this moment, thanks to this marvelous electronic invention, this interview is probably being analyzed in all capitals of the world as though from the Malvinas you were addressing the United Nations. Will you please express your views on this matter as president of all Argentines.

[Answer] I would ask everyone to be objective in analyzing this situation which is being followed worldwide, to be objective in analyzing the history of Great Britain and of the British people, whom I hold in deep respect and who have contributed toward promoting the growth, development and culture of the Argentine nation, but from whom we are separated by this major, (?visible) disagreement; and to be prudent in analyzing this particular situation. History shows that Argentina has achieved its development in peace with its neighbors and with all countries. We want to continue to preserve peace, but a peace with honor, a peace that present and future generations could enjoy with the satisfaction of having accomplished their duty. Therefore, I want to appeal again to reflection because we are determined to accomplish the mission we have imposed upon ourselves.

[Question] Let us now talk about our country, beyond what we experienced at Plaza de Mayo, which was an outburst of emotions that spread through the country. Incidentally, what did you feel at that moment? Pride?

[Answer] Well I was proud of being Argentine, of being just one more Argentine. I think there were many Plazas de Mayo on that day in the Republic of Argentina. They may not be called Plaza de Mayo, but I believe the Argentine people then felt the need to express a joy they had been suppressing for more than 149 years.

[Question] Sir, many things happened on that day and I would like to know if you agree with me. I feel that many things were expressed then; in the first place that many wounds were healing in this country of the Argentine people; and secondly, that the people demonstrated great maturity because they were able to follow a scale of values, to differentiate between important things and routine things. But are you aware of the commitment you have assumed with our youth, with whom we have had major disagreements, considering that they have now fallen in love with a big idea?

[Answer] I have no doubt about the responsibility I have assumed, not only with regard to the youth, the boys of today, but to generations to come. I fully assume this responsibility and I know, looking in retrospect, what their actions of today mean.

[Question] General Galtieri, we are now on our Malvinas. Go back to your soldiers and your troops. Thank you.

[Galtieri] So long.

Returns From Falklands

PY222148 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2140 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Puerto Argentino, 22 Apr (TELAM) -- The president of the nation, Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, left today at 1755 from this city for Rio Gallegos on the Argentine mainland.

Galtieri has thus completed a 5-hour visit to the Malvinas, the first to be made by a chief of state in history. In his role as commander in chief of the army he reviewed the troops stationed here and held talks with the authorities.

Details of Galtieri's Visit

PY230911 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0020 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Rio Gallegos, 22 Apr (TELAM) -- Shortly after arriving here tonight from his visit to the Malvinas Islands, the president of the nation, Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, said: I feel as if I were synthesizing the emotion of an entire people as I set foot on that Argentine soil. He added that the morale of the troops and officers stationed on the archipelago is impeccable.

When he was asked what repercussions his visit to the Malvinas could have had in London and about some statements made by Margaret Thatcher to the effect that the president's trip did not constitute a reason for the British to recognize Argentine sovereignty, President Galtieri said: My presence on the island is the best answer to Mrs Thatcher's attitude.

Galtieri arrived at the airport of this city at 1920 and together with his retinue was received on the runway by Brig Gen Oscar Enrique Guerrero, commander of the 11th Mechanized Infrantry Brigade, Santa Cruz Province Governor Maj Gen Antonio Diego Lopez and by other high-ranking local authorities.

During a brief interview with journalists he stated that he felt very comforted after his visit to the islands and thanked the national and foreign media for their efforts in disseminating information.

When he was asked about the subjects to be discussed during the foreign ministers meeting next Monday in Washington, he stated that this issue is being analyzed at this moment by the team of advisers of the presidency of the nation.

After this he went by car to the infantry brigade premises from where he would go to attend a dinner in his honor by the provincial government to be given at the residence of the Santa Cruz governor.

It was learned that General Galtieri will spend the night in this city and that he will go to the federal capital tomorrow.

Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, in his role as commander in chief of the army, visited the Malvinas Islands for 5 hours. He set foot on the Argentine soil recovered on 2 April at 1240 with great emotion and made this statement to journalists:

The Argentine flag is flying here, and with all my respect for the English people, for Great Britain, they should understand that history has passed by, that centuries have elapsed, that the world has evolved and that certain things of the past cannot return.

Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, military governor on the islands, welcomed Galtieri, who was also greeted by high ranking officers stationed on the island. He told them and the media that he felt "the emotion which has been accumulating in several generations which I, as commander in chief, am conveying here. I am moved, but I am calm over having fulfilled the commitment undertaken by this generation."

Asked to say a few words to those soldiers who are safeguarding Argentine sovereignty over the islands, he said that the Argentine people support them and that of course the army commander in chief is with them.

After making these brief remarks, Galtieri went to the barracks which were formerly occupied by the royal marines and which have become the headquarters of the Argentine armed forces. After meeting with military officers there, he overflew the interior of the islands by helicopter, escorted by another helicopter occupied by high-ranking officers.

COSTA MENDEZ HAS NO PLANS TO MEET REAGAN, HAIG

PY230842 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2322 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 22 Apr (NA) -- Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez said today that he has no plans to meet with President Ronald Reagan or with Secretary of State Alexander Haig. The foreign minister made that remark before entering the court building to inform the supreme court justices on the crisis in the South Atlantic.

Costa Mendez also denied any plan to meet with military attaches in Washington during the OAS consultative meeting to be held beginning Monday.

Minister Costa Mendez declined to make any comment on the British counterproposal reported by several newspapers today. He replied tartly: "I am not going to comment on press leaks."

WARSHIP TRANSITS BLOCKADE, ARRIVES IN FALKLANDS

PY231110 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 22 Apr 82 p 17

[By O GLOBO correspondent]

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires -- A warship and two support ships yesterday went through the 200-mile (370 kilometer) blockade imposed by Great Britain and arrived yesterday in the Malvinas Islands without any problems, official sources have reported.

AIR FORCE SPOKESMAN: UK FLEET CLOSELY WATCHED

PY231004 Paris AFP in Spanish 0123 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Apr (AFP) -- An Argentine Air Force spokesman tonight said that the Argentine Air Force is perfectly aware of the movements of the British fleet which has been cruising at a reduced speed toward its final destination, an area adjacent to the Malvinas Islands.

Unarmed Argentine reconnaissance planes have been spotted twice by the British ships since they set sail toward the South Atlantic.

The spokesman noted, however, that there are many long-range action planes which have been keeping close track of the operations of the British fleet over a large portion of the ocean which goes as far as the Indian Ocean to the east, beyond Ascension Island to the north and below the Georgia Islands to the south. The actual number of ships that make up the British fleet and their characteristics are known.

The action of the air force reconnaissance planes made it possible to learn about the adoption of protective measures by the British aircraft carriers and to confirm the long distance existing between the ships and their logistical facilities.

The source declined to reveal the number of British ships but noted that their movements were being steadily photographed.

Aircraft on Reconnaisance

PY230916 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0035 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Apr (NA) -- This evening aeronautic sources confirmed that for the second consecutive day a plane of the Argentine Air Force approached the sailing British fleet and was intercepted by a Harrier jetplane which took off from the "Invincible," but that no shots were fired.

The Argentine aircraft, a Boeing 707, approached the British fleet which launched the "Harrier," which takes off vertically, as soon as it detected the Argentine plane, thus forcing the latter to gain altitude and fly away.

The Argentine Boeing reached the area where the British fleet is sailing at dawn, in contrast to the day before when it did so during the day.

The reconnaissance operation had allegedly allowed the Argentine plane to determine that that part of the British task force is comprised of two aircraft carriers and seven destroyers and that they are operating near the island of Trinidad at the position of 19 degrees and 39 minutes south latitude and 21 degrees and 35 minutes west longitude.

The fleet was sailing at approximately 12 knots with a bearing of 220 degrees. According to what was stated, all this information agrees with the estimate and plans of the Argentine Air Force.

COMODORO RIVADAVIA MAY BE DECLARED WAR ZONE

PY222232 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 22 Apr 82 p 9

[Excerpt] Comodoro Rivadavia (NA-DYN) -- Military precautionary measures are being taken in the principal cities in the south of Argentina, and there is a possibility that Comodoro Rivadavia may be declared a "theatre of war" if the current tension between this country and Great Britain intensifies.

Colonel Esteban Solis, head of the Civil Affairs Department of the 5th Army Corps said that if this measure is adopted, a number of important steps will have to be taken. It would mean that Rear Adm Juan Jose Lombardo, commander of the South Atlantic operations would become the military commander of this city.

"The people must continue to live in a normal manner because even if the city is declared a theatre of war it does not signify there is a conflict in this area," Colonel Solis said.

Brig Gen Basilio Arturo Lami Dozo yesterday completed his inspection of the bridgehead which links the shuttle service between the continent and the Malvinas Islands.

Lami Dozo travelled to the islands, then to Rio Gallegos and last night returned to the federal capital.

Nine Hercules C-130s are making between five and six trips daily between Comodoro Rivadavia and the islands. Each carries between 14 and 16 tons of freight and observers estimate that 800 tons of provision, equipment and ammunition are landed daily. Other aircraft participating in the shuttle service include two Aerolineas Argentinas Boeing 727's which have been converted into frieghters and Fokker F-28's. Aircraft overflying the Comodoro Rivadavia area daily consist of Mirage, Pucara, Dagger and Douglas planes.

The shuttle service aircraft have still to transport some 15,000 tons of equipment to the islands beside the provisions and other forms of logistic support for the troops in the Malvinas area. Bulldozers and tractors to build new roads are also being transported.

People are keeping a careful watch on the horizon these days as the British armada draws deeper into the South Atlantic. "Spotting the fleet" is how many of those with binoculars trained to sea describe their current preoccupation. The 120,000 inhabitants of the port are preparing for war in a serious way. Blackout operations are carried out frequently and the authorities say more than 2,000 people have already attended Red Cross emergency course. Security precautions are being tightened in the town.

NAVAL SOURCES ON BRITISH PARATROOPERS REPORT

PY221550 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1458 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 22 Apr (NA) -- Naval sources here termed "absurd" a report coming from abroad that 2,400 British paratroopers are reportedly to be used in an operation to invade the Malvinas Islands, although they admitted the possibility that commando groups may try to disembark, an action which was termed "suicidal."

The source indicated that "it is only a part of the psychological campaign to threaten Argentine citizens as a strategy to confuse the armed forces."

The high-ranking naval source stated that "such an operation would be impracticable because it would require an impressive air deployment, especially taking into account that to deploy that number of troops, the only appropriate airplanes would be the Hercules C-130, and they will still meet one disadvantage which is the effective ability of our men."

He admitted the possibility that "the British troops may try to disembark small commando groups in the islands," although he termed the idea as being "suicidal."

He stated" "The weather conditions in the place are usually inappropriate for an air drop and coming from so far and without any weather forecast, it is impossible to predict what could happen at that moment."

BRITISH JOURNALISTS MAY BE RELEASED VERY SOON

PY222332 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 22 Apr 82 p 9

[By Andres M. Wolberg-Stok]

[Excerpt] Ushuaia -- Things appeared to be looking up last night for three journalists for British publications who were arrested last week on charges of spying in Rio Grande and placed at the disposal of federal Judge Carlos Sagatume here in Ushuaia.

Sources close to the arrested journalists, Simon Winchester of THE SUNDAY TIMES and Ian Mather and Tony Prine of THE OBSERVER early in the day Yesterday said that the three "looked good" and added they were optimistic the men might be released last night, today or "at the latest" on Friday, but this was neither confirmed not denied officially.

The air did seem to be clearing somewhat in the case, which made headlines around the country, as a local government official admitted that there was room for ambiguity and doubt in such cases since "there is not much difference between news and intelligence work."

District Police Chief Jose Barroso, under whose custody the three newsmen are being held, stressed yesterday that "the three men are in good condition physically and they are in good spirits."

Asked why, if they were taken in on espionage charges, the journalists were under civilian rather than military custody, the police chief said that "Argentina is a democratic country where the individual's legal rights are respected."

But Winchester had already testified on Tuesday and Prine and Mather testified yesterday so that by late yesterday they were no longer being held incommunicado and were permitted to hold a brief press conference at the police station.

Mather said there had been "stressful periods of isolation, specially during legal procedures." He claimed the cells were small, but said that they were otherwise well treated and added that the food was good.

Winchester said that they had been in a variety of places of detention before being brought to the station in Ushuaia four days ago but said "Everyone has been correct and kind to us." He added: "This is something of a sideshow... We would like to get back to covering the main story."

Asked for a personal opinion on the Malvinas Islands issue, Winchester responded: "I don't have a personal opinion. I was just sent to cover the story."

POLITICAL LEADER ON SOLID SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

PA230250 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Excerpts] In order to hear opinions on the situation prevailing in the Malvinas, we telephoned Enrique Vanoli in Buenos Aires. Vanoli is political secretary of the Radical Civic Union National Committee and coordinating secretary of the multiparty political coalition.

[Begin recording] [Question] What do you think of Argentina's recovery of the Malvinas Islands?

[Answer] For all Argentines, this is the closing of a wound opened many years ago. The English wrested the Malvinas Islands from us almost 150 years ago and all the generations of Argentines have yearned to see this day, 2 April 1982. It is not a matter of civilian or military government. It is the unanimous aspiration of the Argentine people. From childhood we were always taught that a piece of our country was missing and now we have recovered it. We are expecting to receive American solidarity because this is one of the last remnants of colonialism. Fortunately, with the faith and effort of the Argentine people and Latin American solidarity, we are going to maintain this recovery of our land on 2 April.

[Question] What is your opinion on the role played by the United States as mediator in the conflict?

[Answer] I must admit that we politicians do not have complete information. I understand that every effort toward a peaceful solution that recognizes Argentine sovereignty of the islands is welcomed. However, we will not retreat an inch from what we attained on 2 April. The Argentine flag is on the Malvinas and it will remain there.

[Question] Some organizations have said that this is the time to allow political exiles to return to Argentina. There has also been talk about the creation of a national emergency government in this situation. What is your opinion?

[Answer] I think that one Argentina existed prior to 2 April and another after that date. How will conditions be established? Perhaps it would be hasty to say, because at this moment we cannot add political ingredients which could, in some way, diversify opinions. Once this chapter has been closed, all Argentines must strive so that this unity we have created to confront imperialist aggression may also serve to solve our domestic problems. But this I can say: Sovereignty over the islands is priority No 1. [end recording]

CHINA'S ZHAO DECLARES SOLIDARITY ON FALKLANDS

PY230450 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1933 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (TELAM) -- China is in solidarity with Argentina against the unjust measures adopted by the European Economic Community (EEC) and will increase its trade with that South American country to compensate for the European blockade, Premier Zhao Ziyang declared here today.

The premier made these statements to the local press after the meeting of the Argentine-Chinese mixed commission, which was held in the context of a visit of an economic delegation Argentine to this country.

LATIN AMERICAN AMBASSADORS PROTEST TO EEC

PY230140 Buenos Aires TELAM in English 2130 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Brussels, Belgium, 22 Apr (TELAM) -- Latin American ambassadors accredited to the European Economic Community today delivered a note to the EEC council protesting the ban imposed on Argentine exports to community nations as sanction for Argentina's recovery of the Malvinas Islands, and asking that the measure be revoked.

The Latin American diplomats judged the punitive measure unacceptable because it was applied to a developing nation, and thus represents a transgression against international norms currently in effect.

MONROE DOCTRINE TERMED 'ANTECEDENT' OF TIAR

PY222026 Buenos Aires International Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] If you had to make reference to an antecedent for the Inter-American Mutual Assistance Treaty, the TIAR, which is constantly being mentioned in connection with the present conflict with Britain over the Malvinas, we would not be mistaken if we mention the Monroe Doctrine, which is also known as the American doctrine for the Americas.

This doctrine bears the name of the fifth president of the United States, James Monroe, who made a series of points in 1823 to defend the young countries of the American Continent and to confront the expansionist policy of Russia, and the fear that Spain might attempt to reconquer its former colonies in the new world. In effect, the United States had recognized the independence of several of the new Latin American republics: Colombia in 1822 the government of Buenos Aires and those of Chile and Mexico in 1823; and as a consequence, they assumed the obligation of reproofing any European intervention designed to reimpose Spanish domination in those regions.

It is interesting to point out in the light of the enforced seizure of the Malvinas by the British in 1833, that the British foreign secretary, George Canning, proposed in August 1823 to make a joint statement with the United States to the effect that Spain could not recover its colonial possessions in the Americas. No action was taken, however, regarding this proposal.

We could summarize the Monroe Doctrine in the following four fundamental points: A. No European country may establish a colony system in the American Continent. B. Any attempt to extend European monarchical system to America endangers the preservation of peace. C. The United States should not intervene in the European colonies existing in the Americas; and D. The United States does not intend to intervene in European politics or conflicts.

But, unfortunately, the provisions of the Monroe Doctrine were not always complied with. As a matter of fact, in the first 50 years following the proclamation of this doctrine, its provisions were ignored by several European countries, and no answers or condemnations were made. As an example, let us say that in spite of the protests of Latin American countries, the doctrine was not invoked by the U.S. Foreign Affairs Ministry during the European interventions in the River Plate in the years 1842 and 1850; nor during the Spanish occupation of the Dominican Republic, 1860-65; nor during France's intervention in Mexico, 1862-67; nor on the occasion of the illegal seizure of the Malvinas Islands by Britain in 1833.

At the (?peace) conference at the Hague in 1899 and 1907, and in the act that created the United Nations it was expressly stated that the agreement adopted should not affect the principles laid down in the Monroe Doctrine.

Owing to the latter's unilateral nature, and in order not to accept the North American hegemony that it apparently embodied, many Latin American nations deplored the fact that its application should remain at the arbitration of the United States.

This protest was recognized at the meeting of the foreign ministers held in Havana, Cuba, in 1940, in an agreement that gave the doctrine plurality. It was thus resolved that any action on the part of a non-American state against the integrity and inviolability of the territory, sovereignty or political independence of an American state shall be considered as an act of aggression against the signatories states of the declaration. This principle has been repeated and ratified at subsequent conferences, and constitutes a norm in America's international law.

This doctrine of a general nature has been accepted by all the countries that form the Organization of American States, the OAS, and as we said at the beginning of this commentary, it constitutes the spirit of TIAR, to which Argentina successfully appealed last Tuesday in order that -- within the framework of the meeting of foreign ministers of the whole of the Americas, to be held on Monday next in Washington -- preventive measures be adopted to consolidate an American bloc capable of facing any irrational attack of the English naval forces that are sailing to the South Atlantic, with suicidal predomination [as heard].

PRESIDENT EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR ARGENTINE CAUSE

PY221335 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Bolivian President Celso Torrelio Villa has expressed the solidarity of the Bolivian people and government with the legitimate position adopted by the Republic of Argentina in the conflict with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands.

(?In response to a message sent) by Argentine President Galtieri, the Bolivian president states: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the message Your Excellency has sent me regarding the conflict with Great Britain over Argentine sovereignty in the Malvinas Islands. From the very beginning of this problem in 1833, when the Republic of Argentina informed the Bolivian Government and all governments throughout the world that it had been stripped of the islands, my country's position has been clear and resolute in support of the sovereign rights of the Republic of Argentina over the Malvinas Islands.

This support, the message adds, has been reiterated by Bolivia as many times as was necessary in the debates promoted very specifically by the United Nations, when Argentina and the United Kingdom agreed to negotiate based on the resolution of 1875 approved by that international forum. The message adds that the people and government of Bolivia have never had any doubts about the legitimacy of the rights claimed by the noble Argentine nation and have voiced assurances that the Argentine cause would prevail in the current situation, which has long been suppressed by history and by the present world situation. In this regard, our brotherly neighbor, the Republic of Argentina, can rest assured that under these circumstances it can depend on the solidarity of the Bolivian people and government.

The message adds that Bolivia has also been the victim throughout its history of mutilation of its territory, which has left deep scars, and the people hope these scars will mend. This makes us understand with greater clarity the drama the brotherly Argentine nation is suffering, a nation which asks at this hour of trial for a solution in accordance with the principles that guide the civilized world, where there is no more room for colonialism and conquest by force. The Bolivian people and government express the desire that this conflict, which is endangering peace in the continent, will find a negotiated solution and will avoid the use of force by all means.

COMIBOL MANAGER ATTENDS BOLIVIAN-SOVIET MEETING

PY221452 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Excerpt] The Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL] has reaffirmed at the first Bolivian-Soviet commission meeting that it will consider the contract for the volatilization plant at La Palca fulfilled only when the operation is absolutely normal and all requirements and the good functioning of the plant are satisfied. This statement was made by the COMIBOL acting general manager, (Arnaldo Rivero), at the meeting being held in Santa Cruz, in the presence of high-ranking national officials and the Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade.

Moreover, the COMIBOL manager, who has returned from the Santa Cruz meeting, reported the decision to study the project for a new volatilization plant in Machacamarca, Cruro Department, within the next 90 days, taking into account the experience achieved with the plant in La Palca. This plant is now in the final stage of revision before it starts running at full capacity. On 7 April, however, a new defect was discovered in the equipment when it was detected that the lubricating oil of the compressor tube contained gelatinous material in suspension. This defect is under study now to establish the cause.

PINOCHET ADDRESSES MEMBERS OF NEW CABINET

PY230317 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2207 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Speech by President Pinochet in the O'Higgins room at Government House at swearing in of new cabinet -- live]

[Text] Mssrs Members of the Honorable Junta of my Government, Mr President of the Supreme Court of Justice, Mssrs Ministers of State, Comptroller General of the Republic, Mssrs Generals and Admirals, Mssrs Under Secretaries, Presidents and Directors of the Media, ladies and gentlemen:

Having broken the chains of Marxism on that glorious 11 September 1973, the Chilean people started a new phase in their history. During the hectic days prior to that date, the Chileans sought daringly to find again the true values of our nationality. But now the political games of parties and partisans belong to the past because the strong desire to undertake the serious commitemnt of the nation's development, as the sole means to move toward the strengthening of a free and sovereign Chile, after the new fatherland with its virtures and aspirations has been asserted, has been incorporated into the national life. The entire people learned the lesson that the practice of a socialized economy not only hinders the development but also restricts job opportunities and makes a few people rich, while the adoption of a market economy policy not only would allow a significant improvement in the living standard of the great majority of the nation but also would allow us to attain a sound international prestige.

From the very moment the Marxist regime started to collapse, the entire fatherland engaged in the task of reconstruction and the nation made progress, through great sacrifices, to reach an economy in full development, always seeking common well-being, which is the priority objective of the government. However, the path became even more difficult due to the persistent campaign to discredit our country orchestrated from abroad and internally ever since that same 11 September and which unfortunately was supported by elements of respectable organizations of a spiritual nature, which through their actions reminded us of true parties, political groups or frustrated politicians. The citizenry is witness to the constant actions of international communism, as well as of those doctrines of a common socialist root which, making use of the concept of democracy, serve only their own totalitarian interests.

Despite the aforementioned issues, the government, in order to preserve the citizenry's tranquillity, has acted with patient calm in view of the sly and hypocritical campaigns carried out against it by limiting itself most of the time only to observing, and not applying the drastic measures the case deserved and which it had the power to implement.

However, in the economic field the sacrifices we have made during previous years have allowed the full development of this field, since once the economy was freed of the vices that affected it for decades, and with the sound international presige it now has, it is currently generating a significant improvement of the living standard of the great national majorities. In the same way, the Chileans have consolidated a new institutionality and have showed the world their civic maturity by a majority approval of the political constitution in 1980.

In the meantime, during these years the country has advanced in a world characterized by violence, bellicose actions and economic crises, without all this representing an obstacle to its development. With a heroic spirit, Chile has had the courage to decide its own future, which is an example of abnegation and courage. As a consequence, it is able to assert that national effort to overcome the problems has been constant and evident, despite the fact that lately various foreign economic phenomena, as well as some domestic ones, have affected our country at various levels.

In addition to this we regret some circumstantial events of a criminal nature in which members of the security service have been involved and in view of which the government has been the first to express its repudiation, requesting the immediate implementation of the proper judicial measures. Those who seek to take advantage of any circumstance adverse to the government in order to promote disunity and stir up public unrest have tried to make use of those events, which are foreign to the spirit that inspires those organizations.

Chileans have witnessed how those unfortunate events and the temporary difficulties we are confronting have been distorted by individuals and groups with the purpose of conveying an image of generalized chaos and deep crisis. International Marxism and its followers no doubt will take advantage of those events and circumstances, because they have never lost sight of this small but courageous republic which submitted them to a bitter defeat, preventing them from establishing their totalitarian scheme in Chile.

We also observe how different groups or sectors are seeking with all available means to step up a campaign opposed to the government's sustained actions. We cannot fail to notice the statements made at some international forums, as in the communist congress held in February 1982, where it was asserted that the only way to overthrow the Chilean Government was the constant fight on all fronts, resorting to all sorts of struggle, including violence and terrorism.

On the other hand, some of our country's mass media have arisen in defense of an allegedly threatened freedom, while the government and the constitution have always respected it. It is the authorities' duty, however, to regulate the exercise of freedom. What the government has fought and will always fight is libertarianism in all its forms, such as the attack on the honor of persons and on their private lives, and the offenses of pornography.

In the international arena the nation cannot ignore what happens beyond its borders. That is mainly why we cannot remain indifferent to any change in the world's political and economic factors, isolating ourselves from the attendant consequences. The opposition has taken advantage of this situation, which originated abroad, gradually to lead the citizenry to indifference and uncertainty that can be dangerous, above all because some of those who claim to be government supporters have recently and persistently, and in different ways and from different columns, played the role of a strong and tricky opposition.

Despite all the difficulties encountered, the country has advanced its development over the last few years, and we can say that it is one of the few countries in the world that has been able to curb the soaring inflationary process and which has been able to operate with a balanced fiscal budget. I think nobody, no matter how blind he might be, will fail to notice these vitally important accomplishments, which are the results of a thoughtful economic policy and of the strength in the adoption of political decisions.

It would not be advisable to spoil these accomplishments with hasty attitudes, careless adventures or risky solutions. I am aware that many times the measures adopted have not gained unanimous understanding, because each sector tends to satisfy its particular interests and ambitions, disregarding the fact that lack of a spirit of solidarity and sacrifice might endanger the progress achieved, which is the deep and legitimate pride of all Chileans. Our goals of justice, equality of opportunity and direct assistance to the poorer sectors, to be achieved through a comprehensive social plan, have not changed, and the political, economical and social course followed by our government will not be changed either. No citizen should fail to notice, then, that we can neither yield to political or parochial pressure in order to face the present circumstantial problems nor can we make decisions preferential or partial to some and to the detriment of other sectors of the national community.

In our economy everybody not only should enjoy the countless advantages afforded by a free economic system but also assume the individual or collective responsibilities involved.

Nothing will make us give up in our efforts to curb inflation, a scourge which attacks discriminately the poorest homes, progressively shrinking salaries.

To face up to this circumstancial situation, I have commissioned studies and drawn up measures for prompt implementation in the area of foreign trade so as to make imports and domestic production competitive, but without modifying the foreign exchange and customs fees policy that have made the goods that were denied before more accessible to the majority of the population. To reduce the effects of recession on employment -- a phenomenon that affects many countries of the world today, including Chile -- a public works plan, already funded, and various other measures will be implemented in order to alleviate the unemployment afflicting the workers and their families.

At the same time, we will continue to intensify actions to protect the most needy and, to this effect, I have determined, through the interior minister, that all municipalities should concentrate their expenditures on the most needy sectors, especially on the construction of housing units, which will be transfered to beneficiaries with ownership titles. I have already signed a draft bill authorizing municipalities to carry out these housing projects and providing the resources for them. I hope this law, once promulgated, will be an effective instrument in the hands of municipal mayors to improve the standard of living of people who do not even have what can be considered a minimum standard.

I have also ordered CORFO [Production Development Corporation] to provide further government support to the agricultural sector and set up a stable program for beet acquisition by the national sugar industry for a period spanning four or five harvests. This will create jobs directly for more than 8,000 people a year. I have also determined measures for the benefit of small miners regarding the sale of their products. In addition, I have ordered that, beginning in May, the Panguipulli forestry and lumber complex hire 60 percent of the unemployed in its zone to work on soil recovery and to pay them the corresponding "agricultural salary." The citizenry has to be informed about these measures in detail, and to that effect I have instructed the ministers to make them known in the near future.

Fellow citizens, to carry out these measures, as well as others that are being studied, I thought it was necessary to make some changes in the cabinet that has worked so loyally with me to this date. The interior under secretary will later administer the oath of office.

Likewise, to streamline the functions of these advisory organs, I have determined that legal instruments will be proposed so that the Ministry of the Secretary General of Government can be reorganized as the Information, Culture and Tourism Ministry, and so that the Presidential Joint Staff will be transformed into the General Secretariat Ministry of the Government while still maintaining the functions of the presential advisery committee.

To the departing ministers, I want to express the recognition of the government I head for their unselfish work and their continuous and patriotic efforts to attain the objectives we have set for ourselves. I especially want to emphasize the self-sacrificing and effective work of the interior minister, my dear and appreciated friend Sergio Fernandez Fernandez. Minister Fernandez, you can rest assured that the country will give you the recognition you deserve for the role you played in the consolidation of the state under the new constitution.

Ministers, Generals, Fellow Citizens: When the military government came to power I addressed the country, expressing my gratitude to God for giving me the faith and will to unsheathe my sword, together with my army colleagues, and save Chile from anarchy and chaos. We have had to face so many difficulties since then: The bitter consequences of an economy that had been destroyed by the Marxist government, the unfair pressures of powerful nations which neither could nor wanted to understand our reality, periods of strong international tensions which drove us to the brink of war. But you, Almighty God, were good to this nation, permitting it to forge ahead and revive from the ashes left behind by the Marxist regime, thus granting peace and hope to its citizens.

We have the faith that the Creator gives us, and ask him also to give us the physical and spiritual strength we need to continue onward in the struggle for the greatness of Chile. The difficulties we face today will be overcome. Adversity brings out greatness in people and, with the assistance of the Supreme Creator, the people are invincible in this world. Thank you very much. [applause]

Cabinet Decrees

PY230611 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2222 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Decrees read by Interior Ministry Under Secretary (Ramon Suarez Gonzalez) at La Moneda palace -- live]

[Text] Decree No 458. Santiago, 22 April 1982. On the basis of Article 32, Clause 9, of the Chilean Constitution, I decree: I reject the resignations submitted by the following ministers:

Foreign relations minister Rene Rojas Galdames, Defense Minister Lt Gen Washington Carrasco Fernandez, Justice Minister Monica Madariaga Gutierrez, Minister of National Assets Carabineros Inspector General Rene Peri Fagestrom, Public Health Minister Rear Adm Hernan Rivera Calderon, Mines Minister Hernan Felipe Errazuriz Correa, Transportation and Telecommunications Minister Brig Gen Caupolican Boisset Mujica, Minister Secretary General of Government Brig Gen Julio Bravo Valdez, Minister Chief of the Presidential Staff Brig Gen Santiago Sinclair, Minister Chairman of the National Energy Commission Lt Gen Herman Brady (Roch), Foreign Relations Deputy Minister Lt Gen Sergio Covarrubias Sanhueza, Minister Executive Vice President of the Production Development Corporation Col Francisco Ramirez Migliasi.

As of today I accept the resignations submitted by the following ministers:

Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez Fernandez, Economy, Development and Reconstruction Minister Brig Gen Rolando Ramos Munoz, Finance Minister Sergio de Castro Spikula, Public Education Minister Alfredo Prieto Bafalluy, Public Works Minister Brig Gen Patricio Torres Rojas, Agriculture Minister Jose Luis Toro Hevia, Labor and Social Welfare Minister Miguel Kast Rist, Housing and Urbanization Minister Gen (Ret) Jaime Estrada Leigh, Minister Chief of the Presidential Advisory Committee Brig Gen Roberto Guillard Marinot, Minister Director of the National Planning Office Brig Gen Luis Danus Covian, Minister Under Secretary of the Interior Ministry Brig Gen Enrique Montero Marx.

Decree No 459. Santiago, 22 April 1982. On the basis of Article 32, Clause 9, of the Chilean Consitution, I decree:

As of today I appoint, with the rank of minister of state, Brig Gen Gaston Frez Arancibia as director of the National Planning Office. As of today I appoint, with the rank of minister of state, Brig Gen Santiago Sinclair as chief of the Presidential Advisory Committee. It is so ordered [Signed] Gen Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, president of the republic, Sergio Fernandez Fernandez, interior minister.

Decree No 460. Santiago, 22 April 1982. On the basis of Article 32, Clause 9, of the Chilean Constitution, I decree: The following persons are appointed as ministers of state in the indicated departments:

Interior minister	Brig Gen Enrique Montero Marx
Economy, Development and Reconstruction Minister	Brig Gen Luis Danus Covian
Finance minister	Sergio de la Cuadra Fabre
Public education minister	Rear Adm Rigoberto Cruz Johnson
Public works minister	Big Gen Bruno Sievert Held
Argiculture minister	Jorge Prado Aranguiz
Labor and social welfare minister	Maximo Silva Bafalluy
Housing and urbanization minister	Brig Gen Roberto Guillard Marinot

It is so ordered. [Signed] Gen Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, president of the republic, Sergio Fernandez Fernandez, interior minister.

CUTS IN PUBLIC SPENDING, IMPORTS ANNOUNCED

FL221515 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0455 GMT 21 Apr 82

[By Roberto Bolanos]

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The secretaries of finance and public credit and programming and budget have announced new cuts in public spending and imports and have set a ceiling for the foreign debt in order to nurse the economy of the country back to health. At a press conference Jesus Silva Herzog and Ramon Aguirre Velazquez also announced the postponement of investments in non-priority areas, an increase in public revenues through prices and [custom] tariffs and "maximum" reduction of expenditures wherever possible.

At the same time, Miguel Mancera, director of the Bank of Mexico, reiterated that no controls will be placed on the rate of exchange because it would increase inflation.

The announced cut was approximately 5 percent which, together with the 3 percent announced last February, brings the total reduction to 8 percent more than was originally budgeted. The measures were ordered by President Jose Lopez Portillo and will remain in effect until 31 December 1982. They said that the public deficit should be reduced by 3 percentage points, compared to 1981 and relative to the gross national product.

The document stated that with these measures [the government] intends to keep the unbalanced budget from undermining Mexico's [economic] stability. It stated that public revenues from prices and tariffs should increase by 150 billion pesos and will insure that the net foreign debt does not exceed $11 billion in 1982. It also pointed out that the deficit in the current account and in the balance of payments would be cut by $3 or $4 billion over the 1981 level.

The Mexican Government also agreed to cut government imports by $1 billion and private imports by $3 billion over 1981. The Secretariat of Programming and Budget will advise each of its departments and official government offices of the cuts in spending.

At the same press conference, the director of the Bank of Mexico announced that it would provide better terms for private firms that may require financing in [U.S.] dollars. Mancera said that Mexico will continue "its traditional free policy regardless of the rate of exchange." He pointed out that the control of currency gives rise to speculation and corruption and would be "the most powerful cause for the flight of capital."

Mancera said: "The control of the rate of exchange would create mass unemployment as the many economic activities requiring significant imports of raw materials, intermediate goods and machinery slow down or even stop. [quotation marks as received] He said that domestic savings would be stimulated by adjusting interest rates and making them comparable to those prevailing abroad, in keeping with the fluctuation of the rate of exchange of the pesos.

NATIONAL GUARD COMMANDER MADE BRIGADIER GENERAL

PA200126 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0045 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Panama City, 19 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The commander in chief of the National Guard, Ruben Dario Paredes, today was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, Maj Domingo O'Callagan, National Guard public relations director, told ACAN-EFE.

The National Guard's order of the day also announced the promotions to colonel of Armando Contreras, chief of staff; Manuel Antonio Noriega, deputy chief of staff; and Marcos A. Justines, deputy chief of G-4 (administration). In addition, Leonidas Macias and Margarita Arango de Ferrufino were promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 20 Apr published on pages 1A and 8A a similar list of Panama National Guard promotions. The MATUTINO version includes the promotion of Lt Col Roberto Diaz Herrera, deputy chief of the National Guard General Staff, to the rank of colonel, not listed above. Other names are identical.]

The National Guard also announced the retirement of Lt Col Pedro Ayala, G-5 (logistics).

Paredes assumed the post of National Guard commander on 3 March, when he was promoted from lieutenant colonel to colonel. He replaced Col Florencio Florez, who became National Guard commander in chief after the death of Gen Omar Torrijos on 31 July 1981. Besides the announced promotions, there were other lower-rank promotions, retirements and transfers.

Paredes Interviewed

PA210427 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Brig Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the National Guard, was approached by reporters during the dedication of the children's village.

[Begin recording] [Question] Will there be any more changes in the National Guard in addition to those recently announced?

[Answer] No, there will not. Everything continues to same.

[Question] Could you tell us something about the changes that have already taken place, and your new promotion?

[Answer] The National Guard is an institution that must live as long as the republic lives. As such, we had to update its organization and fill the traditional slots. The National Guard has always been headed by a brigadier general, and for the past 8 months we had not filled the slot properly. The institution has 10,000 men, whom we respect very much, and they demand the proper command hierarchy. That is all we did. I am pleased with the appointment made by the president of the republic yesterday for two reasons: First, for his confidence in this humble Panamanian and, second, because it was a request from my companions, the members of the chief of staff who, more than my subordinates, are my companions of a lifetime.

[Question] General, what are your feelings upon assuming this rank, taking into account that it had been previously occupied by the leader of the Panamanian revolution?

[Answer] This morning I was thinking about it, remembering Torrijos. In fact, when someone calls me general, I still look the other way because I don't realize they are addressing me. It is difficult to substitute for Omar Torrijos.

We can only try to do our best and place all our human sentiments at the service of the institution and, naturally, of our country. I am very happy, but seriously concerned and I will try not to fail anyone.

[Question] What are the first things you plan to do now?

[Answer] Continue our work. Everyday I get up thinking of modernizing the police. We are going to do this soon, and will announce it to the citizens before it goes into operation.

[Question] There has been an announcement of British warships arriving in Argentine waters in response to the conflict between the two countries. A second question concerns your opinion on Eden Pastora's statements in Costa Rica about a possible invasion of Nicaragua. What can you tell us about these two issues?

[Answer] Panama has been very categoric concerning its position at the UN Security Council, and we fully support Argentina's rights. However, I believe our first concern should be our internal problems. Let us hope nothing happens in the Malvinas and that the crisis is peacefully settled through dialogue.

As to Eden Pastora's statements, they are his problems, not ours. The important thing to us Panamanians is to think about our country. Let us forget about the rest. The war in Central America is a disgrace, and we hope that will never happen here. In order to avoid that, we must get together here in Panama to forget the problems elsewhere and seriously think about taking care of our own problems first.

[Question] What do you think about the rumors of cabinet changes?

[Answer] They are very insistent rumors. I think the president is going to have to make some cabinet changes. It seems to me that public opinion is demanding such changes. However, I have no information on the details of such changes or when they will take place.

[Question] Would the National Guard back any change the president may make in the cabinet?

[Answer] Any change the president makes will have the support of the armed forces. [end recording]

PAREDES COMMENTS ON PASTORA NICARAGUAN STATEMENT

PA211935 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Panama -- Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, has asserted that no foreigner will be allowed to use Panama's territory to make warlike statements against other governments. Paredes expressed surprise at Costa Rica's attitude in allowing Eden Pastora to use its territory to make his rash and aggressive remarks against the Nicaraguan Government.

The official said that as a Panamanian and commander of the National Guard he would not allow aggressive statements to be made here against other states. Our peace must be respected and foreigners must also respect our laws and rules to guarantee peace, he said. He added that Panama will not allow its territory to be turned into a base of operations or training center from which contingents can be sent to other areas.

Returning to the topic of Pastora's remarks, General Paredes said he did not know why Costa Rica allowed this to happen. I don't know if its constitution allows it or if this is something traditional. We respect Costa Rica and its government leaders, but this model would never work in our territory, Paredes said in conclusion.

COSTA RICA

FUTURE MINISTER REPORTS ON NEW FOREIGN POLICY

PA221340 Paris AFP in Spanish 1244 GMT 20 Apr 82

[By Gilberto Lopes]

[Text] San Jose, 19 Apr (AFP) -- Future Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio has expressed his desire that "the foreign forces which are active in Central America permit the democratic countries of Latin America" to carry out a peace initiative in the region, in a statement to AFP.

Volio, who will take office on 8 May, proposed today the establishment of a "good offices negotiating group" to discuss and follow up the different pacification proposals which are now being considered in the area, including one submitted by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and another by the U.S. Government. Volio expressed special concern at the possibility that these different initiatives might be lost for lack of a mechanism to give them continuity, and he offered Costa Rica as a host country for such a negotiating group. He made this proposal after revealing the future government's disposition not to be just a spectator to the problems of the area, in spite of the decision to concentrate his concerns on the country's foreign and domestic problems.

Costa Rica, located in an area that is disturbed by revolutionary uprisings, has no army and bases its defense policy on the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR). It takes special pains not to interfere in these problems, according President-elect Luis Alberto Monge.

"We will not permit any action which uses Costa Rica as a base to attack Nicaragua, and this includes Eden Pastora or any other group," said Volio, referring to the announcement made in San Jose last Thursday by the former Sandinist leader to the effect that he is prepared to overthrow the Nicaraguan regime.

"In the past we had many problems with Anastasio Somoza's Government in Nicaragua. We hope that the new Nicaraguan Government will not permit activities which could destabilize our government directly or indirectly," said Volio. Volio added that he had received "a beautiful personal message" from Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge in which the latter referred to Volio's international participation in the defense of human rights.

"I have not met Borge yet, but this is one contact I consider very valuable. I have proposed talks with Roberto Leal, the Nicaraguan representative here, to explore the possibilities of excellent understanding between our neighboring countries," said the future foreign minister. Volio denied having any knowledge of reports on the presence of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups training in camps along the border area on Costa Rican soil, but added that "tomorrow I will meet with the future public security minister to analyze this situation.

"We have some information which we are verifying, to the effect that there are foreigners here who intend to use our territory to carry out actions which violate international law." But he reaffirmed that the future Costa Rican government will not permit it. The official added that extreme rightist and leftist radical forces will be the principal obstacles to the achievement of peace in the area. He said that "the elections held in El Salvador on 28 March are the second step, the 1979 coup being the first, toward the democratization of that country."

Queried on the disposition of the future Costa Rican Government toward recognizing the Salvadoran opposition groups, including the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) headed by Social Democrat Guillermo Ungo, Volio said "I have already talked with Ungo." "I agreed that they should participate in political negotiations. I said very clearly that we would have nothing to do with armed groups, that we will not recognize Marxist groups," he emphasized.

The FDR is a political coalition of all Salvadoran opposition sectors, including Marxist groups and parties which have behind them armed organizations that actively participate in the country's guerrilla struggle. Volio said that there will be no reestablishment of relations with Cuba and, asked whether this would affect the willingness of his government to mediate, Volio said that future diplomatic relations with Cuba will not be necessary. But "this does not mean a hostile position toward Cuba," he emphasized.

EL SALVADOR

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ELECTS D'AUBUISSON PRESIDENT

PW230036 Paris AFP in Spanish 0023 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Apr (AFP) -- Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, of the ultrarightist National Republican Alliance (ARENA), has just been elected president of the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly. D'Aubuisson obtained 35 of the 60 votes cast in the election, which continues at this moment, to complete the assembly's leadership.

Vice Presidents Elected

PA230057 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0044 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, leader of the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) has been elected president of the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly, by a majority of the deputies. Hugo Carrillo was elected first vice president, and Maria Julia Castillo has been elected second vice president. They both belong to the National Conciliation Party (PCN).

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ELECTS SECRETARIES

PA230143 [Editorial Report] San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish is intercepted in progress at 0035 GMT on 23 April. The station is carrying a live transmission of proceedings of the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly which is electing various officials.

The following assembly secretaries are elected by rollcall vote:

Hugo Barrera (ARENA)	First first secretary
Rene Barrios Amaya (ARENA)	Second first secretary
Rafael Moran Castaneda (PCN)	Third first secretary
Abraham Amaya Ruiz (PCN)	First second secretary
Antonio Genaro Pastore Mendoza (PPS)	Second second secretary
Mercedes Gloria Salguero Gross (ARENA)	Third second secretary

The session ends at 0117 GMT.

MILITARY COMMAND PROPOSES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

PA230213 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0146 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran military command has proposed to political leaders candidates for the country's provisional presidency, provoking discontent among some rightwing parties that have seats in the Constituent Assembly. Meanwhile, the Constituent Assembly held its first session today and chose as its president Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, leader of the National Republican Alliance (ARENA) which has 19 seats.

During the first meeting, besides electing its president and discussing its internal regulations, the assembly chose Hugo Carrillo and Maria Julia Castillo, both of the national conciliation party (PCN), as vice presidents. Political sources reported that the military men met with each of the leaders of the political parties and proposed Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, Alvaro Magana and Rene Fortin Magana as candidates.

The assembly will elect the president of the government in the next few days. A political source has commented that the man with the best chance to become president is Alvaro Magana "since he is a man whom the armed forces trust." Magana is president of the Salvadoran mortgage bank.

Galindo Pohl is Salvadoran ambassador to the United Nations and according to the same sources, he would decline the presidency, just as he has reacted to similar proposals in the past.

Rene Fortin Magana, the third candidate of the army, is the foremost leader of the Democratic Action (AD) Party which participated in the 28 March elections and only obtained two seats in the Constituent Assembly. According to the reports, the armed forces' proposal also included the appointment of two vice presidents of the republic.

A leader of the ARENA said today that there is strong pressure for the political parties to accept a presidential candidate of the army, but that "if this occurs, why were elections held?" The armed forces proposal has caused serious differences between the ARENA and the PCN which, with two other rightwing parties, won a majority in the Constituent Assembly. The newspaper DIARIO LATINO today headlined in the front page the possible appointment of Alvaro Magana as president of El Salvador.

U.S. WARNS AGAINST ULTRARIGHTIST COALITION

PA221752 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Gen Vernon Walters, a former CIA deputy director, today in San Salvador continued his efforts to influence the ultrarightist coalition seeking to oust the present military-Christian Democratic regime from power.

The mission of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's special envoy is to keep a number of Christian Democratic officials in the government to justify increasing U.S. intervention on behalf of the genocidal Salvadoran regime and to claim to the U.S. public that the United States is supporting centrist politicians.

SALPRES, meanwhile, reports that General Walters has categorically warned that Washington will only support in El Salvador a regime in which the Christian Democrats participate. From another quarter, some 1,500 Salvadoran Army soldiers currently training in the United States will return shortly to El Salvador to join the troops fighting the FMLN right away.

According to AGENCIA INDEPENDIENTE DE PRENSA, [AIP], three U.S. militarymen and several Salvadoran ones will coordinate the arrival of the soldiers and officers trained in U.S. territory.

NAPOLEON DUARTE REFERS TO PDC'S FUTURE STAND

PA221345 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1548 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The president of the Salvadoran junta, Jose Napoleon Duarte, told a local newspaper that his party, the Christian Democrats, will not accept alms or condescension from a future government that opposes the sentiments of the popular majority. Duarte said that in view of the formation of the new Salvadoran Government, following the March elections, "the Christian Democrats feel the need to participate for the good of the country; it would be something else to agree to participate in a rightist government."

He insisted on the need to have a government of consensus, representing all sentiments and including all sectors. "The most appropriate position would be to remain in the opposition, but the country's welfare commits us to be ready to find a formula acceptable to all," the president said.

"This includes," according to Duarte, "bearing in mind that we are at war and enduring a total economic, political and social crisis in El Salvador."

Duarte said the Christian Democrats are not interested in one or two ministries in the new cabinet, but only in the progress of the country and the government, in the search for peace and in establishing the democratic process. The chief of state added that if the opposition parties intend to form a government with the Christian Democrats, "they will have to run the risk of what this means in the face of the nation's realities, by jeopardizing all that has been achieved during the past 2 years."

Concerning his replacement in the new government, Duarte said: "Such is the price we have to pay for being democrats; but we have always thought first about the country then about ourselves and our party."

He warned that even though no agreement is reached for the integration of a government shared by the Christian Democrats and the five rightist parties that participated in the recent elections, the Christian Democrats deputies will not withdraw from the Constituent Assembly. "In fact," he added, "we are not going to accept illegal stances based on arrogance, or intransigent positions that would permit the return of past dictatorships."

PARTY LEADERS VIEW VISIT BY U.S. GENERAL WALTERS

PA222141 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Gen Vernon Walters, special envoy of U.S. Secretary of State Gen Alexander Haig, arrived in El Salvador on a fact-finding mission. One of his first activities was to meet with political party leaders in order to inform them of the U.S. attitudes.

When Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA] and the National Conciliation Party [PCN] leaders were asked if they felt that the presence of the U.S. official was a way of applying pressure regarding the formation the Salvadoran Government, they said that in their opinion "the United States will respect the decision that the Salvadoran people expressed at the polls on 28 March."

Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] did not share this opinion. Rey Prendes quoted General Walters as having said, "Help us find the way to help you." The U.S. people and Congress could not understand how the PDC, having obtained 40 or 42 percent of the votes, could be left out of the government. This could create obstacles for the approval of military aid, General Walters said according to Rey Prendes.

EXILED COLONEL MAJANO FEELS COUP IS POSSIBLE

PA221604 Paris AFP in Spanish 0237 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Apr (AFP) -- Col Adolfo Majano, former member of the Salvadoran ruling junta, said here today that a coup "is possible" in El Salvador "because a Gordian knot which is becoming increasingly intricate has emerged there. I am not ruling one out," said Majano, referring, during a news conference, to the possibility of a coup in his country.

The colonel, exiled in Mexico, added that "personally, I have always been opposed to coups but the present political situation in El Salvador is virtually ensuring one." He said that the failure to form a new government 3 weeks after the elections shows there is a crisis.

"The results of the elections have changed the country's overall political picture. The political situation is growing more complex and El Salvador's overall problem has not been solved, even though the elections were to aid in solving it," Majano said.

The Salvadoran politician and militaryman said that, in his opinion, "the biggest complication in the present political picture is that the installation of an intransigent government, dominated by the clandestine groups which have committed outrages against the defenseless population, now looms as a possibility in my fatherland.

HAVANA: PARTIES UNABLE TO AGREE ON GOVERNMENT

PA222321 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] The AGENCIA INDEPENDIENTE DE PRENSA, AIP, reported that clashes had occurred today between FMLN fighters and army troops in San Vincente and La Paz Departments.

Other dispatches say that the rightist parties which participated in the electoral farce of 23 March have not yet reached an agreement to form a new government. It has been stated that the main obstacle now is the demand of the Christian Democratic Party [PCD] that it be assigned five ministerial posts, six deputy ministerial posts and the presidency of the Supreme Court. These demands are rejected by retired Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, leader of the extreme right Nationalist Republican Alliance.

FMLN EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH ARGENTINA

PA220451 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Communique issued by the press secretariat of the FMLN general command on 17 April in El Salvador]

[Text] The FMLN considers that Argentina's rights to exercise its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands is indisputable because the Malvinas are a part of the Argentine territory the British empire seized by force in 1833. The aspirations to reintegrate the Malvinas Islands under Argentine sovereignty have been a historic and just demand of the Argentine people and also an anti-imperialist and anticolonialist demand of the peoples of Latin America.

Independently of the initial reasons which led the government of Gen Leopoldo Galtieri to send his troops to regain those islands, and although this government represents the continuation of the reactionary military dictatorship which for so many years has bled the Argentine people -- curtailing their freedom and maintaining unjust socioeconomic structures -- the military occupation of the Malvinas Islands ordered by General Galtieri is a legitimate sovereign and patriotic action which has the overwhelming support of the Argentine people.

In the face of these developments, the FMLN supports the position taken by the revolutionary and democratic forces and also by the majority of the Argentine people. Based on their strong support for the islands' recovery, the Argentine people are demanding that General Galtieri's government be absolutely firm in carrying out the action he began to its final conclusion. The people have also demanded the end of repression, the lifting of the state of seige, the freedom of political prisoners and missing persons, the abolition of repressive laws, respect for freedoms and democratic rights and economic and social measures that will remove from the backs of the people the main burden of the serious economic crisis the country is facing.

The governments of General Galtieri and of those who proceded him have been collaborating with the genocidal dictatorship against which the Salvadoran people are fighting. Those governments have sent military advisers and war materiel to our country.

The U.S. Government had prepared aggressive plans against our people, based to a large extent on the participation of Argentine troops disguised as mercenaries, or officially approved in the event that the U.S. Government had managed to get the OAS to implement the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR.

The Argentine nation now has proof of the anti-Latin American character of U.S. imperialism and of TIAR, which today is absent when there is in progress a real extracontinental aggression -- the naval blockade of the Malvinas Islands and the sailing of the British Navy against Argentina. This has served to unmask the TIAR and show it for what it really is; an instrument of blackmail and aggression at the service of U.S. imperialism, against Latin American countries and hypocritically used to call for reciprocal assistance against extracontinental aggressions.

The same Reagan administration that has been using the Argentine military to attack our people, today rejects the recovery of sovereignty over the Malvinas and visibly supports the British imperialist government, its most docile and loyal ally in Europe. The U.S. Government is pressuring the Argentine Government to accept a conditioned and humiliating solution through which Washington expects to set foot on the Malvinas under the formula of tripartite administration, that is to say, a joint British-Argentine-U.S. administration.

Loyal to its principles of self-determination and independence, the FMLN defends national sovereignty, anticolonialism and anti-imperialism. This has led the FMLN to support the Argentine people's cause and to demand that General Galtieri's administration, loyal to the principles he has invoked to justify the legitimate right to return the Malvinas Islands to Argentine sovereignty, should order the immediate recall of its military advisors in El Salvador and the suspension of all military cooperation with the genocidal Salvadoran regime against which our people fight, headed by the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front.

In spite of everything about General Galtieri's regime, this is an hour to give consideration to his national and international conduct. Only in this manner can he victoriously complete the patriotic gesture he has made before the British empire and its allies.

GUATEMALA

COURT INDICTS MORE FORMER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

PA221850 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] The Eighth Criminal Court has issued indictments against several officials of the former government. These officials are: Leonel Lopez Rivera, former attorney general; Walter Orlando Delvalle, former electoral registrar; (Mario de Paz), former prison director; Capt Mario Barrios Pena, security chief of the Guatemalan Telecommunications Enterprise [GUATEL]; and (Rafael Alberto Lobo), a former GUATEL official. The Eighth Criminal Court informed them that they will be imprisoned because they are charged with abusing their authority, embezzlement, extortion and continuous fraud.

This court also issued indictments for embezzlement against two Finance Ministry officials. These officials are (Gisela Perez Cassar) and (Cesar Augusto Garcia Talan), who worked for the income tax office. They were captured at La Aurora Airport as they were trying to leave for South America.

The same court is trying (Julio Avelino Jarquin), former registrar of the property office, charged with noncompliance with his duties, continuous ideological falsehood and continuous extortion. The court is also trying Luis Felipe Escobar, former president of the National Agrarian Transformation Institute, for extortion; Hugo Emilio Marroquin, an official of the Chulac hydroelectric project, for extortion, and Gregorio Villalta Urias, former communications minister and Ramon Tager, former director of the Central Customs Office, for fraud and continuous embezzlement.

MANAGUA REPORTS HEAVY CLASHES IN EL QUICHE

PA222146 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Further heavy clashes between guerrilla forces and government troops have taken place in Guatemala's northeastern region. In El Quiche Department, guerrillas clashed with troops of the military government for more than 3 hours. The troops were supported by helicopter gunships which strafed the area. In Guatemala City, the rebels set fire to 15 vehicles and took $1,700 from an automobile dealership. It was also learned that over half of the land transportation services are paralyzed in western Guatemala.

The National Police have reported the launching of a military operation in the country's interior by a so-called Military Command for Special Operations. It has also been reported that three officials of the overthrown government of Romeo Lucas Garcia have asked for diplomatic asylum.

PRESIDENT-ELECT GUEVARA APPLIES FOR RETIREMENT

PA230420 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Today Guatemalan President-elect Angel Anibal Guevara went to the Defense Ministry to submit his application for retirement from the national armed forces. Last year, as defense minister, Guevara had riled for retirement in order to be eligible to run for president. In view of the coup d'etat and the annulment of the 7 March elections, Guevara again became eligible for active duty and, according to military regulations, he must submit an application requesting his retirement from the armed forces.

While at the defense ministry, he was approached by reporters to whom he further explained his situation. [Begin recording] [Guevara] I only came here to straighten out the papers for my retirement.

[Question] Did you meet with the deputy defense minister?

[Answer] Yes, because he is my friend. I was only calling on a friend. Besides, he has to issue the order to process the paperwork for my retirement.

[Question] General, do you think there was fraud in the recent elections?

[Answer] No, I don't think so. If fraud had occurred the losing parties would have presented the proof. [end recording]

General Guevara said he would not run again in any future elections. [Begin recording] [Guevara] the bitter experiences must be considered.

[Question] This means you would not run again for president or vice president?

[Answer] Probably not, although a political campaign is very instructive because one gains much experience and knowledge and meet many people and learns of their attitudes. [end recording]

General Guevara revealed that after the coup d'etat, he stopped receiving the visit or phone calls from any leader of the parties that nominated him. The only leader with whom he again met was his former running mate, Ramiro Ponce Monroy. Referring to the present situation in Guatemala, General Guevara said: [Begin recording] [Guevara] I believe Guatemala is gradually heading toward the pacification so much desired by its citizens.

[Question] Would you be willing to cooperate with the new government?

[Answer] I am in the armed forces and it is there where I have to cooperate. [end recording]

HONDURAS

REPORT ON PAZ BARNICA-D'ESCOTO CONFERENCE

PA220022 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 2134 GMT 21 Apr 82

[News conference held by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica at Honduran Foreign Secretariat in Tegucigalpa -- live; distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] [D'Escoto] We are very pleased that this meeting with my friend and colleague, Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, has been held. This is a meeting that Nicaragua has desired since the Honduran president took office. We had extended an invitation to hold a joint meeting to discuss subjects of interest for the two countries [words indistinct] I subsequently received an invitation from Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica to discuss the peace proposal that Honduras presented to the OAS. Therefore, in today's meeting we touched on both matters. It must be stressed that the meeting was held in a very cordial atmosphere as befits brother countries like Honduras and Nicaragua.

Regarding the first aspect, [words indistinct] Nicaragua considers Honduras' proposal to be a significant contribution in the search for peace in our Central American region. We have made some observations about them to the foreign secretary but the essential thing is that we feel that it is important that a regional meeting be held. You already know about the many efforts that we have been making since the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution so that this type of regional meeting would be held so that overall solutions could be found to the regional situation.

We are very pleased that the new Honduran Government has taken this type of initiative. We think that the points in its peace proposal are all worthy of attention and of being considered on a future agenda for a regional meeting that both Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica and I agree should be held as soon as possible.

This is all I wanted to say at this time. I just wanted to tell you that it has been a pleasure to be in Honduras again. The last time I visited Honduras was during the presidential inauguration and as I said I had wanted to come before but the many duties of foreign ministers do not always enable us to be in our respective countries at the same time and that is why the meeting is being held today. Thank you very much.

[Paz Barnica] I want to tell you journalists of my satisfaction over the presence of the Nicaraguan foreign minister in our country. I am pleased because Foreign Minister d'Escoto accepted my invitation to meet on the basis of the peace proposal that the constitutional and democratic government of President Suazo Cordova presented to the OAS on 23 March.

As the national and international public knows, that peace proposal to internationalize peace includes specific points to be discussed in an overall regional manner. This does not exclude the discussion of bilateral subjects in the relations between two countries which have a common historic destiny.

You know what the points of the peace proposals include. In brief they are: A general disarmament that includes a readjustment of the number of military troops and equipment; a reasonable reduction of foreign advisers; international vigilance and control to be agreed upon for the fulfillment of the commitments which are established; control and a halt to the arms traffic in the Central American region; absolute respect for delimited, demarcated traditional borders to avoid [word indistinct] or territorial problems; a permanent multimateral dialogue that will permit the functioning of democratic, pluralistic systems which entail the respect of public freedoms and human rights and economic and social development in the Central American region.

I am pleased that the Nicaraguan foreign minister is in Honduras because his presence confirms that we are building the dialogue for peace and not armed peace for confrontation. With satisfaction I express my friendship which also includes my recognition of the ideas that Foreign Minister d'Escoto has just stated with regard to his opinion of the Honduran peace initiative as a valuable and significant factor to solve the regional problems.

[Question] (Freddy Cuevas Bustillo) of AP. Within the Honduran policy of internationalizing peace, would Nicaragua be willing to limit its arms potential?

[D'Escoto] I have just said that we are willing to participate in a Central American discussion of all the points included in the Honduran peace proposal that was presented to the OAS. The point to which you just referred is included. We believe that the matter is worthy of consideration and worthy, therefore, of being included on the agenda of the regional meeting.

[Question] (Mayra Navarro) of "Hoy Mismo," channel three. [Words indistinct] the signing of a nonaggression pact between the two countries. However, in none of the seven points does Nicaragua express its willingness to stop its arms buildup or at least to curtail it. In what way does Nicaragua plan to express its good will on signing a nonaggression pact without referring to a control of the arms race?

[D'Escoto] You are the one who has said there is an arms buildup. I would not describe what is happening in Nicaragua in those terms. However, we are indisputably willing to discuss the topic of weapons in Central America -- not here at the news conference, but at the proper level, as I have just said -- both bilaterally with Honduras or at the regional level.

[Question] Andres Torres. Foreign Minister d'Escoto, in the proposal that has been distributed to us, the proposal that you made to Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica, we have not found any point referring to the six points of the document presented by the Honduran Government to the OAS. Neither is there any mention of a reduction of the foreign military advisers in Nicaragua or in Honduras. There is absolutely no mention of opening the borders in order to supervise a general disarmament, nor does your proposal to Foreign Minister Paz Barnica mention the transshipment of weapons which are reportedly being sent from Nicaragua to other Central American countries. However, some news reports received from Managua indicate that Nicaragua leans more toward the Mexican proposal than toward that of Honduras.

Would you like to tell the people what difference you find between the Mexican and the Honduran proposals and why this proposal that you presented to Foreign Minister Paz Barnica makes absolutely no reference to the six-point Honduran proposal to internationalize peace?

[D'Escoto] First of all, the Honduran proposal consists of points to be considered for the purpose of establishing peace and concord in the Central American countries. It is an overall, regional proposal. Our proposal is designed to improve bilateral relations.

The one does not oppose the other, but we believe that it is very important that, independently or in parallel with the acceptance or nonacceptance of the other proposal -- because whether or not a regional meeting is held does not depend on us alone -- we cannot wait around for this to take place -- and we hope that it does -- before considering this proposal that Nicaragua has presented to Honduras.

Now, in asking your question you said that at no time did we mention the problem of the transshipment of weapons that might be taking place between our two countries.

Well, the first point of our proposal that you have there mentions the immediate holding of a meeting between the chiefs of the armies of Honduras and Nicaragua which, in line with the spirit of Guasaule, means taking specific measures for joint supervision or patrol of the entire border area. If we were interested in any kind of transshipment across that border, we would not be insisting on holding this meeting to arrange for the joint patrol of our borders, as we have been insisting for almost 2 years.

The result of our efforts has been that an agreement was reached by the chiefs of state of our two countries to hold such a meeting. So far, it has not taken place, despite the fact that Nicaragua has continually been insisting on it. It is true that there was a different [Honduran] Government, but we are discussing relations between two countries.

Now, we are very pleased because during this very cordial visit to Honduras, we have realized that this government is willing to have this meeting of the chiefs of armies of our two countries take place immediately, as soon as possible. All that remains is to set the date.

Initially, according to the Guasaule agreement, the meeting was to be held in Nicaragua. As I said before, if we were interested in any kind of transshipment, and if our goal were not actually to prevent a continuation of incursions into Nicaragua from here, or from Nicaragua into Honduras, if such should occur, we would not be making this proposal.

[Question by unidentified speaker] What is the (?difference) between the Mexican and the Honduran proposals?

[D'Escoto] Well, I believe that I have said that the two [does not complete sentence]. First of all, the Mexican proposal is more relevant to the search for solutions in the relations between the United States and Nicaragua. This refers to the context in which that proposal was made. The other is completely different. However, regarding the two proposals Nicaragua has been clear and emphatic in saying that we feel that they should be taken into consideration and that discussions on the subject should be initiated.

[Question] (Georgina) [name indistinct]. [Words indistinct] a position in accordance with the political and ideological line of that country. How true is this?

[D'Escoto] Are you asking me this as a priest or foreign minister? I would rather that you would ask that question to the church spokesmen. At this time I do not have any power to speak on behalf [words indistinct]. The church or the bishops are the ones who should be asked whether they have been pressured at any moment. I would say that this is completely untrue. However, I think it would be advisable to ask this question to an official church spokesman which I am not.

[Question] (Milton Mateo). Point six of the Nicaraguan proposal calls for bilateral political, economic, diplomatic, military and security meetings as well as cultural, social and other meetings with a certain regularity in order to strengthen relations between the two countries, analyze problems and promote peace. Based on this, one can consider that Nicaragua loves peace. This question is for the Honduran foreign secretary. If Nicaragua loves peace, how can the arms buildup in which it is currently involved be justified? Although the Nicaraguan foreign minister might want to deny this arms buildup, he cannot hide it.

[Paz Barnica] The Honduran proposal to internationalize peace includes a general disarmament of the Central American region. It also establishes that Honduras condemns the arms buildup and that all those excessive military expenditures are a threat to humankind and the desinty of nations. We think that the implementation of the Honduran initiative can produce the desired results, in other words, the establishment of a climate of peaceful coexistence at a regional level.

It is in this context, in the context of the points of the Honduran proposal that I have met with Foreign Minister d'Escoto. We have also taken advantage of this occasion to analyze and discuss specific points which have an effect on the relations between the two countries and which are contained in the document that Foreign Minister d'Escoto has presented.

Foreign Minister d'Escoto's proposal is of unilateral nature. The Honduran proposal is broader. It has a regional overall character or, as Mexican President Lopez Portillo said to me, it is a broader proposal for the discussion of the problems that bring violence and uncertainty to Central America.

With regard to specific subjects, we believe that if specific points can be analyzed, it is much more advisable to analyze them in the overall context of a proposal which like the Honduran proposal emerges from a Central American country. There are problems such as that of the refugees, refugees of various nationalities. These problems affect various Central American countries. There are other aspects such as the one dealing with nonaggression pacts which a newsman mentioned in one of his questions. Honduras has stated and once again reiterates that it will never tolerate the use of its territory for destabilizing actions against any Central American government. We reiterated this today just as we reiterated the faithful observance of the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of other states. This is an unwavering position of the foreign policy of President Suazo Cordova.

However, such aspects can only be discussed and channeled in the overall context of a peace initiative. If this were possible, we would have to then determine what is aggression because aggression does not only have to be armed confrontation or action. It can also be economic and ideological. It can be clandestine penetration to destabilize democratic governments. That is why, in its overall character, the Honduran proposal includes all those subjects, independent of the fact that bilateral affairs can be discussed with the Nicaraguan foreign minister to improve and strengthen the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

We have agreed with Foreign Minister d'Escoto, our guest today, that the relations between Honduras and Nicaragua will be immediately reestablished at the level of ambassadors in view that the Nicaraguan ambassador here had been recalled by the Nicaraguan Government some weeks ago and we had also recalled our diplomatic representative for consultations.

The Honduran peace proposal precisely seeks to have all the problems solved in an overall regional manner. It seeks to have peace in Central America, a peace based on justice. It seeks to have the Central America countries governed by democratic systems, where public freedoms are in effect.

I remember that sometime ago I read a book about Sandino. In 1929 when Sandino was in Merida, Mexico, after have passed through Honduras, he predicted that Nicaragua would be free but in the overall concept of freedom because he said that Nicaragua would be free so that it would be worthy of the great esteem, based on friendship, of the rest of the Central American republics. In my view, friendship means goodneighbor relations and what we are doing today or what we have done today with the Nicaraguan foreign minister is precisely to strengthen goodneighbor relations based on peace and mutual respect.

[Question] (Manuel Torres). [Words indistinct] there could be talks between Nicaragua and the United States in Mexico. However, we also know that the United States is intimidating Nicaragua with the presence of warships in Nicaraguan territorial waters. In this context, what prospects do you see for possible negotiations with the Ronald Reagan government.

[D'Escoto] [words indistinct] That sort of intimidating measure makes even more urgent the holding of these bilateral discussions between the United States and Nicaragua as soon as possible and within the context of the proposal made by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. As I said, this sort of intimidating measure by the United States simply makes negotiations more urgent.

I wanted to comment on something that one of the newsmen said. He asked why, if Nicaragua loves peace, it is arming. The newsman said something like this. I want to state that it is unquestionable that we love peace and that we are always ready to struggle for the maintenance of peace but that at no time should this be interpreted that we are going to refuse to use our sacred right to defend ourselves in the case of aggression. The need to defend ourselves entails the need to prepare ourselves for aggression.

I do not know whether Honduras is or has ever been threatened as Nicaragua is being openly threatened by the biggest power in the world. Nicaragua is not only being threatened but it has been invaded and occupied by the United States. Therefore, our love for peace forces us to take the necessary measures to defend that peace, to defend that independence and sovereignty which was recovered by our people after the heroic effort of all the Nicaraguan people, led by the FSLN. We are going to defend that peace.

Now, regarding an arms race, if we took as a frame of reference -- which to me seems inadequate -- the level of armament of such-and-such country of the area as the adequate level, I would ask: Would Honduras be willing to reduce its armament to the level of Costa Rica as an expression of this proclaimed love of peace? For our part, we would have to arm ourselves much more to reach the level of the Honduran Air Force. We are very far from even approaching its level. I just wanted to make this clarification.

[Question] (Marta Lidia Reino). Mr Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, I would like to ask two questions. First, what is your government's opinion of the peace offensive initiated by Honduras to internationalize peace? Second, since the Honduran foreign secretary informed us that these talks would also include discussion of the status of the Nicaraguan Miskitos who are refugees in the country -- because this also has some effect on the relations between Honduras and Nicaragua, according to the Honduran foreign secretary -- we would like to know your opinion regarding the status of your compatriots.

We ask for your viewpoint both as a Nicaraguan official and as a priest, since we understand that you cannot divorce yourself from your religious principles.

[D'Escoto] I think that the first part of the question has already been answered in detail, since a specific question was asked on the subject and moreover, before the question was asked, in the introductory statement commented on Nicaragua's view of the Honduran peace proposal. I think there is no point in repeating what I have already said twice: Basically, that we consider the proposal a significant contribution of a Central American country to the search for peace in the region and that we believe all the points are worthy of consideration in a future meeting at the regional level.

Regarding the second point, on the Miskito refugees, we clearly stated our position in point seven of the proposal that we presented to the foreign minister.

That position is as follows: We believe that it is important to proceed, in an organized manner and with the cooperation of the corresponding international organizations, to the eventual repatriation of those Miskitos who voluntarily desire to return to Nicaragua.

That is our position, and that is what we have said in the bilateral meetings with Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica.

[Question by unidentified speaker] Mr Foriegn Minister, since as you tell us, your proposal mentions the eventual repatriation of the Nicaraguan Miskitos who wish to return to the country voluntarily, how can one interpret the decision adopted and expressed by most of them, as reported in various news dispatches, that they do not wish to return to their country as long as the Sandinist regime exists? How can that decision of the Nicaraguan Miskitos be interpreted?

[D'Escoto] Well, it is not up to me to interpret the decision of the Miskitos. I simply limit myself to stating the position of the Nicaraguan Government. One would have to ask the Miskitos for an explanation of the statements which they allegedly made.

First of all, I also wish to say that the information that we have, information received from Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica himself, is that to his knowledge, there seem to be some Miskito refugees who would like to return to Nicaragua and others who would like to remain here. We spoke of the repatriation of those who would wish to return to the country voluntarily.

[Question] (Walberto Zuniga). My question is addressed to the Honduran foreign secretary. What is Honduras doing about the armed Somozists in the Mosquitia area who are causing trouble even for some Hondurans? Relating this to the internationalization of peace, what can the foreign secretary say?

[Paz Barnica] I wish to reiterate that Honduras, the constitutional, democratic government of President Suazo Cordova, will never tolerate or give its approval to destabilizing action against the Nicaraguan Government, whatever its origin.

It is true that there have been Nicaraguan refugees ever since the triumph of the revolution in Nicaragua. Honduras has received refugees of various nationalities because of its humanitarian spirit. However, we are already engaged in efforts with other governments, with Mexico, for example, for them, or for third countries, through them, to receive all those individuals who could be a cause of conflict or of sensitive issues in the good relations that exist between Honduras and its neighbors.

As far as the Miskitos are concerned, I told the Nicaraguan foreign minister that the repatriation of those citizens to Nicaragua can take place whenever the Miskitos themselves, who are the interested parties, so desire, and the Nicaraguan Government can perfectly well channel this effort through the UN High Commission for Refugees, in order to make it possible for the Miskitos to return to their country if they wish to do so voluntarily. As for the rest, Honduras is a hospitable country that makes room for all those who feel that they need to take refugee here.

I would also like to comment on the remarks made by my distinguished guest, Foreign Minister d'Escoto, as to whether Honduras would be willing to reduce its arms level to that of other countries. He mentioned Costa Rica.

First of all, I would like to say that Honduras has no more weapons than those that are strictly necessary for the defense of its territorial integrity and sovereignty, to maintain public order and for the modernization and professionalization of its armed forces.

However, in the context of the peace proposal formulated by Honduras, this country is willing to do all that is necessary for peace to prevail in Central America. For this reason, I also wish to say that we should arm our consciences with a high civic spirit, so that peace may become a reality.

I think that this meeting, this talk that we have held with the Nicaraguan foreign minister, has been a highly constructive dialogue, since it was a preliminary meeting. We will meet in the future, in order to continue implementing the overall regional initiative made by President Suazo Cordova's government, as well as to discuss all those issues that are subject to bilateral treatment.

[Question] (Juan Ramon Lujan) of the (?IPS) news agency. On this occasion there was a meeting of foreign ministers, yet there is no joint statement. Could it be that there is no full agreement on some points yet, or is there an approximation which should occur in the future?

[Paz Barnica] My dear friend, this is a dynamic diplomatic process. Here we are, the foreign ministers, talking to you in an ample manner so that you can reach your own criteria and draw your own conclusions. We are discussing the problems jointly with the Nicaraguan foreign minister. Our attitudes and points of agreement are being revealed from the same podium to the various mass media, with the greatest frankness and spirit of Central American peace, harmony and coexistence.

[Question by unidentified newswoman] Has the Nicaraguan Government considered the possibility of returning the Honduran fishermen and other Honduran citizens as well as their equipment captured some days ago in Honduran territorial waters? My other question is for the Honduran foreign secretary. What are really the achievements of this meeting? Also, if no agreement has been reached to hold a meeting of military chiefs, what immediate actions will be implemented to avoid new incidents?

[D'Escoto] Regarding to your first question, Nicaragua is ready to discuss each and every one of the problems existing with the brother Honduran Government and people. The incident to which you have referred, is undoubtedly one of these problems.

Nicaragua has also lodged a series of protests which we trust will be given due recognition and treatment by Honduran officials. These also deal, not only with the return of fishing equipment or aircraft -- the government has already expressed itself in this respect -- but also with the situation of a number of people who disappeared in Honduras while they were in transit through this country travelling north.

That is to say we do not exclude any matter which in any way can affect relations between our two governments and peoples.

[Paz Barnica] As I have already said, I believe that this meeting has been very fruitful. In the first place this is a preliminary meeting, the first meeting held between the foreign ministers of the two countries. This is a positive fact in itself.

Another positive fact is that we have held a frank and cordial dialogue. We have spoken candidly, touching on the various problems. We have thoroughly analyzed the context of the Honduran peace proposal for Central America.

Another fact which I believe is positive is the statement made by Foreign Minister d'Escoto. He said that he believes President Suazo Cordova's peace proposal is meaningful and deserves to be discussed on the regional level. Also, we have agreed to meet again at an early date. We have agreed to analyze the possibilities of a regional meeting at the foreign minister level and we have agreed that a meeting of the military chiefs of the two countries should be held as soon as possible.

The Honduran Government is also willing to investigate all cases of alleged disappearances in Honduras. We must not forget that in Honduras there is a constitutional government in which there is a separation of powers which are independent and complementary at the same time. In Honduras, things are analyzed according to the responsibilities of each branch of the state.

The Honduran Government is also immediately willing to turn over some aircraft which were left in our country following the overthrow of the Somozist government in Nicaragua.

I therefore believe that the meeting has been highly constructive and is the beginning of a flexible channel of communications and of the improvement and strengthening of relations between the two countries. I already said a few moments ago that each government will return the respective ambassadors to their posts.

[Question by unidentified newsman] I will ask two questions of the foreign ministers, first to Foreign Minister d'Escoto [words indistinct] the consolidation of Marxism-Leninism in your government, Father d'Escoto?

[Answer] The consolidation of Marxism-Leninism? I must say that I don't exactly understand your question, but I can say that Nicaragua is more and more consolidating a revolutionary Sandinist process which is already irreversible.

[Question] I asked this question, Foreign Minister d'Escoto, because this seems to be the heart of the problem in the relations between your country and the rest of the Central American republics. How can Nicaragua save itself if it is boycotted by the greatest power in the world, the United States of America?

[D'Escoto] It is indisputable that the U.S. Government -- and you as Central Americans must be aware of this -- often applies certain ideological labels to justify intervention in the policies of other countries. But Nicaragua will continue firm in its commitment to defend the sovereign right of our people to decide our own destiny, independently of imperialist whims which would like to continue imposing formulas for our development.

Although it is true that the Nicaraguan liberation war was for the immediate purpose of overthrowing the genocidal regime of Somoza, it also aimed at rescuing the sovereignty of our nation and the unalienable right of our people to decide their own destiny. We are going to continue insisting on this [words indistinct] independently of any threat or any measure to intimidate us or to make us desist from implementing our process of liberal integration as part of our revolutionary process which as I said, is expanding and consolidating more and more.

[Question by unidentified newsman] I would like to ask two questions. First, I would like to know your personal opinion of the statements recently made during a news conference in Costa Rica by Eden Pastora, when he said he was going to blast every member of the Nicaraguan Government out of the country. The second question is how does Nicaragua justify its arms race from Russia, via Cuba to Nicaragua?

[D'Escoto] Concerning the first question, I believe everything has been said, and I would not give any more attention to such rambling and boastfulness from a former Sandinist eager for publicity.

Concerning the second question, let's separate things. Since we started this conference, I said I will not accept charges that Nicaragua, which is currently perfecting its armed forces so that it may have the technical capability to meet those problems imposed by our commitment to defend our sovereignty and territorial integrity, is involved in an arms race. There is no such arms race in Nicaragua; therefore, there cannot be any source for such a nonexistent arms race.

[Question] My name is (Sofia Montenegro) from BARRICADA of Managua. [words indistinct] and its desire to maintain good relationship with Nicaragua. However, since the announcement of the Honduran peace plan, the border conflicts have continued, and even worsened in some cases, despite that express willingness. My question is what real, specific mechanisms can Honduras use to control the activity of the Somozist bands and if, in a gesture of good will toward Nicaragua, Honduras would return the people recently kidnapped from Nicaragua?

[Paz Barnica] Honduras has reiterated its position of peace, and it will continue to do so, because it is a firm position of the foreign policy of Dr Suazo Cordova's constitutional and democratic government that we wish to be respected in the same measure in which we respect others. In the past months, there has been a marked increase of incidents at sea and on land. Today, I submitted to Foreign Minister d'Escoto a list of 15 incidents which have taken place on Honduran maritime and territorial jurisdiction within 2 and 1/2 months.

As to the question on whether Honduras is willing to return the kidnapped Nicaraguans, I wish to clarify that the Honduran Government has kidnapped no Nicaraguans. In fact, over 30 Honduran fishermen are being held by Nicaraguan authorities. I have been informed today that these fishermen will be released as soon as possible.

How can a true peace policy be promoted? There are various mechanisms that should be considered in the various bilateral and multilateral dialogues. Honduras reiterates, and it confirms its determination, that it will not offer itself, as I have already said, for destabilizing action against any other government of the area. Even though that there are elements that cause friction; even though there are Somozists who contribute to jeopardizing Honduras' neutrality, it does not mean the Honduran Government is officially involved. Honduras neither accepts nor will it ever accept such actions. In fact, we want those elements to leave the country and we are actually contacting other friendly governments and international organizations, with which we maintain the best relations, such as Mexico, to give an example, in efforts to resolve that situation. We want peace to prevail in Central America; we want democracy to exist in Central America; we want the establishment of democratic institutions based on free and periodic elections which may permit a pluralist, representative and participatory system to prevail in the area. We want social justice and economic development. We also want our countries to implement thorough revolutionary changes so that those who have little may have more and those who have too much may share it with those who have less.

[Question] My name is (Miguel Pineda): [words indistinct] is the result of the transfer of the tension of the East-West bipolar contradiction or is it an immediate consequence of the deformation of the Central American economic and political structures?

[D'Escoto] I believe there is no doubt that in the face of unsatisfied legitimate desires for peace and justice, autocratic regimes often maintain systems of oppression and exploitation. It is in that historic condition, which unfortunately characterizes many of the political realities of our Central American countries, that we must find the roots and cause of the present strife affecting our area.

A U.S. statesman once said that what makes peaceful change impossible makes violent change inevitable. I believe the root of the problem lies in that tenacious rejection of our people's demands. We must add, however, that the antipopular and antidemocratic tenacity of many of the Central American regimes has been traditionally supported by the various U.S. governments.

I believe it is totally false and artificial to try to transfer the East-West problem to our area. We understand perfectly well that there are serious and profound problems between the United States and Moscow, between the United States and the Soviet Union.

However, we in Central America and in the various countries of Latin America and the Third World also have our own problems and our own aspirations, aside from that important problem. It is selfish on the part of the United States to try to place all the problems of Central America, Latin America or the Third World within the framework of the East-West conflict.

[Paz Barnica] I would divide the answer to your question into two parts. I believe that the ills affecting Central America, the climate of violence that prevails in some Central American countries, the internal conflicts that are taking place in Central America, are the result of a structural problem on the one hand and of circumstantial problems on the other.

There is a structural problem because, as we said in President Suazo Cordova's proposal to internationalize peace, our peoples have been the victims of secular methods of exploitation, injustice and oppression. It would seem that we are experiencing the geography of misery mentioned by (Jose de Castro). There are large neglected sectors that are clamoring to exercise their rights, and peoples have an inherent right to self-determination. They can exercise self-determination in whatever way they consider best for their own historical destiny. We think that the peaceful path, the expression of the people's will through suffrage, constitutes an appropriate procedure for the expression of popular sovereignty.

We believe -- as I remember was said by (Chivas), a leader of the Cuban orthodox party more than 3 decades ago -- that in opposition to pacts without ideology there is the ideology without pacts of a renewed and renovating revolution.

But what is the other problem? The circumstantial problem: The situation of political upheaval, of social turmoil, that also seems to be developing into a regional conflict. It is with regard to this problem that I wish to reaffirm what Dr Suazo Cordova said on taking office as president of this country on 27 January: Honduras does not seek to become the arbiter of the destinies of Central America, because that is not its role, but Honduras does fervently desire that there be a climate of concord, of mutual respect and of understanding, so that Central America will not be the scenario of polarized armed confrontations. We want to have our own independence. We want to act on the basis of cooperation with dignity. We want to project to the international community our own political personality, in order to further the interests of the Honduran people and Central American solidarity.

[Question] (Rene Cantarero). I have a question for the foreign minister of Nicaragua. In view of the fact that point No 4 of the proposal presented to Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica specifically calls for the dismantling the camps of the Somozist counterrevolutionary bands in Honduras, has proof been presented as to the existence of such camps and will this meeting lead to a elimination of the feeling in Nicaragua that Honduras could be used as a springboard for an invasion into the neighboring republic?

[D'Escoto] If the measure that we suggested in point No 4 is implemented, it would help considerably to ease the tension in our relations. After all, over 200 Nicaraguan peasants, militiamen, teachers and border guards have been killed as a result of those criminal incursions into Nicaragua by Somozists from Honduras. However, we believe that this is one of the points [does not complete sentence]

The question was whether we had provided proof. On various occasions we have referred to the location of those camps. Unquestionably, as a result of this meeting, we are pleased to see that there is willingness for a meeting to be held as soon as possible between our army chiefs. That will be the appropriate forum for an indepth discussion of this problem and, in the event that it is necessary to provide additional information to complement the facts available to the Honduran Government about those camps, the meeting will provide an opportunity to present Nicaragua's information.

[Question] (Mayra Navarro) of Honduran television. [Words indistinct] evidence that Nicaragua has disclosed internationally. Recently, the Nicaraguan ambassador to the United Nations said that the Somozist camps and the Honduran Army [as heard] were installed in a department that is not on the Nicaraguan border and you have referred to a geographical location. Regarding the counterrevolutionary bands, I also wish to ask: Don't you believe that this could be interpreted by Honduras as a hostile attitude on the part of the Nicaraguan Government, since Honduras has stated that it will not support the existence of groups that seek to destabilize Nicaragua and that it will not lend its territory for actions of any type that involve the invasion of another country? How can Nicaragua show its good will and change that hostile attitude toward Honduras, which has demonstrated that it is a peaceful country?

[D'Escoto] Well, I think that (?the answer) will not be for us to allow more people to be killed. There have been 200 people killed and they have not been killed by ghosts or with fake bullets. [attempted interruption] Please allow me to continue. Therefore, what we have said is not merely that we fear they exist, but that they do exist, that they are acting from over there. That is a fact. For the rest, we have always said that we believe that the basic objective of these criminal actions against our people is to cause tension between these fraternal peoples that neither the Nicaraguan Government nor the Honduran Government nor our two peoples want.

Therefore, without blaming the Honduran Government for the existence of those camps or for the increasing number of incursion, we ask that measures be taken to avoid this problem, to eliminate this problem. That is why we have been insisting on this meeting that now, thank God, has been approved by the present government and will be held as soon as possible. We have never made an accusation, not now, not in the past, not ever, against the Honduran Government as such. We are very pleased -- and we never had any doubt of it -- with the statement made by my friend and colleague, Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, to the effect that the Honduran Government will never support or lend its territory for that use. This does not mean, quite apart from that political decision, that other people could not seek to make abusive use of this territory, as could also occur in our territory.

Therefore, this is what we have said here: Let us take measures to stop this abuse, which is totally contrary to our desires. This has not been an accusation at any time. At no time have we doubted the good will of the Honduran Government.

[Moderator] Our apologies to the other newsmen who were unable to aks questions this afternoon, but unfortunately, Foreign Minister d'Escoto has to leave the country shortly. I will yield to Foreign Minister Paz Barnica, who would like to say farewell.

[Paz Barnica] I wish to thank you newsmen for your kindness and interest in coming to this office to interview my distinguished guest, the foreign minister of Nicaragua.

I would also like to express my satisfaction over Foreign Minister d'Escoto's visit to discuss the Honduran peace proposal and matters of bilateral interest. I wish him a pleasant trip home and state that, through his efforts and those of his government, he can be certain that Honduras will do everything possible to see that peace will be Central America's destiny in the future. Please feel that you are at home.

NICARAGUA CRITICIZED FOR IMPOSING CONDITIONS

PA222006 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Editorial: "Nicaragua Asks for a Negotiated Peace"]

[Text] The meeting between the foreign ministers of Honduras and Nicaragua has been a success for the peace initiative proposed by the Honduran Government.

It has also been proof that Nicaragua is increasingly determined to impose its conditions on its neighboring countries unless they want to suffer the consequences of a break that might degenerate into war.

As can be deduced from the foreign ministers' meeting, [Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo] Paz Barnica presented to [Nicaraugan Foreign Minister] Father d'Escoto the essential points of the Honduran peace initiative. Nicaragua, however, has presented us with seven points, with which the public is quite familiar by now because they are based on the Sandinist rulers' traditional request: The eradication of the Somozist counterrevolutionaries from Honduran territory, a ban on the construction of military bases in the Gulf of Fonseca, and the negotiation of nonaggression agreements between the two governments.

The Sandinist regime may argue that although these points do not coincide with the Honduran peace initiative, they are still aimed at a common goal: peace. The truth, however, is that Nicaragua is refusing to acknowledge Honduras' good faith in asking its sister countries to prevent the supply of weapons to the guerrilla groups and, very importantly, to subject themselves to periodic investigations in order to control internal arms races.

Since no official bulletin on this meeting has been released to explain whether the two countries have pledged to faithfully uphold these positions, we understand that Nicaragua wants the Honduran Government to submit to a pacification pact on the basis of the seven points brought by Foreign Minister d'Escoto. We find this pacification pact too full of conditions.

What good is it for Honduras to eradicate the Somozist groups from the border area and faithfully enforce the prohibition on military bases in the Pacific, when Nicaragua will not agree to the removal of the many Cuban, Russian and Vietnamese advisers it has in its revolutionary process?

We think that, out of necessity, Honduras should control the many Somozist exiles at the border, who continuously provoke skirmishes on Nicaraguan territory. This, however, must be done on the basis of guaranteeing true neutrality in connection with the neighboring countries' domestic situations. But if Nicaragua has set conditions on this decision to begin negotiating for peace, we find the future of this pacification very tenuous. We know in advance that if the condition is that Managua send away the many Cuban and Russian advisers one side will not keep its word. We can also assert that that side will be Nicaragua and its Sandinist government.

Furthermore, the Nicaraguan foreign minister's admission that the Sandinist regime prefers the Mexican Government's proposals reveals that Managua's belief in pacification is relegated when it is a matter of supporting an ally. Mexico is the ally that has given the most support to the Sandinist revolution. So, even though the Honduran peace initiative is more sincere and better suited to the need to impose guarantees for peace, Nicaragua has announced that it is best for it to be in the Mexican sheepfold because of the ideological compatibility shown thus far by Mr Lopez Portillo's Mexican Government.

There are, however, two vital points that must not go unnoticed by our government: The nonaggression agreement and the talks between the two countries' military chiefs seem to to concur in some way with the Honduran initiative presented by Dr Suazo Cordova's government. These points will have to be taken into consideration, because the Nicaraguan foreign minister's visit to Honduran territory represents Nicaragua's tacit acceptance of the importance of the Honduran doctrine calling for the internationalization of peace. These are points already accredited internationally to the Honduran Government.

Although neither this meeting of foreign ministers nor the future meetings of military chiefs or the signing of nonaggression agreements will constitute definitive solutions that will prevent war-oriented frictions, they are still very important, because they will become points of reference that can be invoked by the two countries once skirmishes begin taking place again along the border between Honduras and Nicaragua.

EMBASSY IN NICARAGUA 'VIRTUALLY ABANDONED'

PA230235 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 21 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] It was learned from the Honduran Foreign Secretariat yesterday that the Honduran Embassy in Nicaragua has been virtually abandoned, since the ambassador had been recalled for consultations and the other members of the staff were dismissed in the past few weeks. It was learned from the Foreign Secretariat that there is no official at the embassy in Managua who is authorized to process the requests for documents that are submitted daily.

According to the information received, Ambassador Roberto Perdomo Paredes was recalled for consultations after the Nicaraguan Government withdrew its ambassador, Guillermo Suarez Rivas, without explanation. This measure was described as a protocolary action by a Honduran official, who said that if a government recalls its ambassador without explanation, the government of the host state can take a similar action.

Meanwhile, it was announced that Consul Alejandra Aguero de Arguello was dismissed on 10 February, as was charge d'affaires Marta de Prego. The position of consul will be filled by Julio Garcia, who was also appointed first secretary, but he is still in Honduras and may not take up his post until the second week in June.

The temporary closing of the Honduran Embassy in Managua represents heavy losses to the nation's treasury, since remunerative services are not being rendered. Meanwhile, an embassy which requires greater attention at present in view of the difficult situation being faced by the two governments is being neglected.

SALVADORAN REFUGEES TRANSFERRED FROM BORDER AREA

PA230238 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 21 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] The last 500 Salvadoran refugees who had been living in Honduras near the border with El Salvador were transferred to the Mesa Grande camp last weekend. The Mesa Grande camp had been originally equipped to house some 1,200 Salvadoran refugees, but it has been expanded to accommodate almost 5,000 people.

The last Salvadoran refugees assigned to the camp, which is some 50 km from the border, came from the village of La Virtud. This measure was taken by the Honduran Army, the National Refugee Commission and the UN High Commission for Refugees (ACNUR), in order to guarantee the refugees' safety.

The refugees, except for those who decided to return to their country, were transferred from the towns of La Virtud, Valladolid, Guarita, Los Hernandez, Guajiniquil and El Amatillo.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH PAZ BARNICA

PA222055 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] The meeting between the Nicaraguan and Honduran foreign ministers was highly positive, Father Miguel d'Escoto Brockman said on his arrival in Managua tonight.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister reiterated that the most important accomplishment was agreement on the first point of his proposal, which means that the preliminary steps have been established to continue the conversation.

In the next few minutes, we will give a report on the activities conducted today by our foreign minister on behalf of the people and Government of Nicaragua. Let's listen to Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman on the "Voice of the Defense of the Fatherland."

[Begin recording] As you know, since the beginning of our revolutionary government, Nicaragua has maintained its stand of solving conflicts that may arise between our country and any other country by the means of dialogue and negotiations. Basically, this was the case with Honduras, which is a country with whom Nicaragua wants to maintain the most cordial relations, since we share the same origin and destiny. As you also know, from early 1979 through 1980 we made numerous efforts, including two trips to Honduras where we met with President Policarpo Paz Garcia and his foreign minister with the sole purpose of inviting the Honduran president to a meeting with our highest authorities in Nicaragua.

Everyone also knows that the result of the efforts of many months was the meeting in Guasaule which was held nearly a year ago. In Guasaule, we agreed that it was important to have an urgent meeting between the heads of the two countries' armed forces. In reality, we could not understand why the Honduran Government systematically refused to comply with this decision, which has been made at the highest levels of the two countries' governments.

Therefore, I am pleased to inform you that the Honduran foreign minister has declared that his government is willing to participate in this meeting which we have insisted is necessary, as we consider it the first step to jointly deciding on actions to control the main source of problems in our relations, which are the frequent incursions through the border with Honduras, where Somozists enter our territory and kill Nicaraguan peasants, brigadists, border guards, etc. A decision has been reached on this, and I was told that in the next 3 or 4 days we will have a confirmation on the date; meanwhile, this is very positive. We also presented specific points to the Honduras foreign minister. The Nicaraguan proposal consists of three points that will help to significantly improve relations between our two countries.

Obviously, at the meeting we also discussed the Honduras peace proposal, which as you may recall was presented at the OAS a few weeks ago. In this respect, we only said that we consider it another interesting alternative, an important contribution by Honduras in the search for peace in the region in which we should all engage. It contains many principles that definitely should be considered at regional level. I also said that some points, however, could only be seriously considered after it is evident that all these countries are making significant efforts to achieve the peace we all desire. This is basically what we said in Honduras regarding the Honduras peace proposal.

We discussed two main topics: bilateral relations, based on Nicaraguan proposals and the overall regional aspect, based on the Honduran peace proposal. Concerning the bilateral aspect, we also presented [words indistinct] we insisted that the first point be implemented immediately, which was accepted by the Honduran foreign minister. This first point deals with the meeting between the heads of the armed forces of the two countries, which would also show good will from the two parties.

In order to improve the tense relations between the two countries, we mutually agreed to send our ambassadors back to Honduras and Nicaragua, since as you know in recent days Ambassador Perdomo Paredes has remained in Honduras while Ambassador Guillermo Suarez Rivas has remained in Nicaragua. We agreed to send them back to their respective embassies. Well, I have already asked the ambassador if he has his luggage ready.

[Question] Were other points in your proposal discussed?

[Answer] As I said, the proposal was delivered, but the most important thing is that we agreed on the immediate implementation of the first point, which is the basis for the rest.

[Question] When you will meet again?

[Answer] Well, in principle, there will be three meetings. First, it is possible that Foreign Minister Paz Barnica and I will meet in Managua, probably not this weekend but the next; the weekend after the meeting in Washington to discuss the problem of the Malvinas, which I plan to attend, and probably he will too. We still do not know if Foreign Minister Paz Barnica will attend, but I believe I will go. Other commitments could interfere with this trip, but I will do everything possible to attend this meeting. The meeting could take place not this Saturday, but next Saturday on 30 or 31 [as heard], in Managua. This is not definite, but the plan is to have the meeting in Managua on one of those dates. After that, there will be a meeting of the Central American countries, but there is nothing definite on this as the Central American foreign ministers would have to decide on this matter. The most urgent and important date will be known in the next 2-3 days, and that is the date of the meeting between the chiefs of the armed forces. [end recording]

DELEGATION HEADED BY TIRADO LOPEZ LEAVES FOR SRV

PA221355 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] A delegation headed by commander of the revolution Victor Tirado Lopez left for the SRV today to participate in the main events to commemorate the seventh anniversary of the Vietnamese victory over the United States on 30 April. Responding to an invitation by the Vietnam Communist Party, the Nicaraguan delegation left for Hanoi carrying a message from the FSLN and the Nicaraguan Government greeting a new anniversary of the final liberation of the Vietnamese people after 15 years of war and aggression by the U.S. intervening army.

Tirado Lopez, member of the FSLN National Directorate, was accompanied by guerrilla commander (Francixco Ramirez) and (Silvia Machu) of the FSLN International Relations Department.

Junta coordinator Daniel Ortega, junta member Sergio Ramirez and Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra bade farewell to the delegation at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport.

EMBARGO ON CUBA LINKED TO HONDURAN TALKS

PA220001 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] The United States has announced new steps aimed at expanding the economic blockade it has imposed on the Cuban revolution for 20 years, in an unsuccessful attempt to stop the revolution's advance.

The announcement made by Washington on Monday which calls for an expansion of the commercial embargo against Cuba coincides with charges made by Nicaragua to the effect that Washington is trying to delay the beginning of talks which Nicaragua and Cuba consider necessary to ease tension in Central America and the Caribbean.

Washington justified the sudden prohibition of transactions that would allow Cuba to obtain U.S. currency by repeating the old song that, by providing political, economic and military support, Fidel Castro's government is escalating its help to armed violence in Latin America.

The new act of economic aggression limits tourist and business trips by U.S. citizens to Cuba. In 1981, up to 40,000 people traveled to Cuba from the United States. The new regulation will affect 18,000 U.S. citizens who had plans to visit Cuba. Anyone violating the new regulations will be punished with fines of up to $10,000 or up to 10 years in prison, the Department of State indicated in the announcement.

HAMLET ATTACKED BY SOMOZISTS FROM HONDURAS

PA222121 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Less than 24 hours prior to the meeting of Foreign Ministers d'Escoto and Paz Barnica, a counterrevolutionary band attacked the Nicaraguan hamlet of San Francisco. No casualties were reported even though the attackers used grenades, mortars and rifles. It was determined that the attackers came from (La Estrella), a camp of former Somozist guardsmen inside Honduras. The camp is 30 km from the Nicaragua customs post of Las Manos.

CANADIAN MISSION ARRIVES TO NEGOTIATE AGREEMENTS

PA230231 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Commander of the revolution Jaime Wheelock, minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, said yesterday that the visit in our country by a Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is extremely significant at this time of great political tension in Central America. The Canadian mission, which arrived Tuesday in our country to discuss a number of cooperation agreements with our revolutionary government, is headed by CIDA President Marcel Masse. It is also composed of 11 other CIDA officials.

Yesterday Wheelock met with the mission and thanked them on behalf of the government of national reconstruction for Canada's interest in contributing to Nicaragua's economic and social development. Douglas Sirrs, the Canadian ambassador to Nicaragua, who is based in San Jose, Costa Rica, and is accompanying the mission, said that the group will spend 3 days in discussing the terms of the agreements to be concluded with the Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry, Nicaragua's international reconstruction fund and other Nicaraguan entities.

FDN IDENTIFICATION FOUND ON DEAD REBELS

PA221502 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Communique No 13 issued by Defense Ministry]

[Text] The Ministry of Defense reports that between La Cruz de Rio Grande and San Pedro del Norte, northern Zelaya, during 15 and 20 April, five counterrevolutionaries were killed in clashes with Sandinist Peoples Army troops. The five counterrevolutionaries have been identified as (Inez Villegas), (Juan Espinoza), (Robert Lezcano), (Abundio Perez Lopez) and (Jacinto Lopez Mendez). The latter's participation in the killings of six poor peasants was proven.

Of the 10 counterrevolutionaries killed during 17 April's clash reported in Communique No 12 of 19 April, the following have been identified: (Leopoldo Hernandez, El Cometa), (Jesus Garcia, Perro Mocho), (Victorino Sanchez Castellon, El Doctor), (Leonardo Galleano, El Catrin), (Luis Caballero, El Fanate), (Silverio Sanchez, El Perico) and (Agustin Obando). A jacket belonging to companero (Alberto Miranda), a Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA) worker murdered on 14 April, and bracelets with the initials FDN were recovered, as well as many weapons and ammunition. Managua, 20 April 1982 Public and Foreign Relations Office, Ministry of Defense

CUBA

REAGAN'S WORKING VISIT IN CARIBBEAN FAILED

PA230258 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Excerpts] During the first day of his stay in Barbados, President Reagan broadcast a speech to his country. He took advantage of the occasion again to attack the Soviet Union and Cuba, whose governments he accused of causing all the evils affecting Central America and the Caribbean and of trying to exploit [words indistinct] in an attempt to introduce their Marxist ideology.

Two of the five government chiefs who met with Reagan in Barbados took advantage of the occasion to hold news conferences during which they rejected the U.S. President's proposals and expressed their own positions. It was Reagan's host himself, Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams [words indistinct] the United States and said that there are many differences between Cuba and the United States and if these were solved life would be more bearable for everyone in the Caribbean. Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles went beyond this and said a rapproachment between the United States and Cuba would not only ease tensions in the region but would also reinforce the flow of aid to the Caribbean. Charles, whose government has no relations with Havana, said her country has nothing to fear from the Cubans and that Dominica could have good relations with a socialist country like Cuba.

After these statements, and if we keep in mind that the prime ministers of Grenada and St Lucia were not invited and that the Trinidad-Tobago prime minister declined the invitation, we could say that the true purpose of the U.S. President's working vacation failed completely.

JAMAICA

SUGAR INDUSTRY PARALYZED BY ISLANDWIDE STRIKE

FL212145 Bridgetown CANA in English 2143 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, 21 Apr (CANA) -- Jamaica's sugar industry, a key foreign exchange earner, today remained in the grips of a strike, which spread from seven to all 11 factories. The Sugar Producers Association, representing the seven state-owned factories and estates and the four private plants, is recommending a one percent bonus for every 2,000 tons above 200,000 tons and up to 215,000 tons. Thereafter the bonus would rise to 1.4 percent for every 2,000 tons.

Both the agriculture minister, J.A.G. Smith, and the All-Island Cane Farmers Association, which represents private can growers here, have urged the strikers to return to their jobs to allow the negotiating process to run its course.

PERU

MULTINATIONAL FORCE FOR FALKLANDS PROPOSED

PY231006 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2022 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 22 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Peru today again proposed the creation of a multinational force to administer the Malvinas Islands until the crisis between Argentina and Great Britain is resolved.

URUGUAY

FLEET UNITS SAIL; DESTINATION UNDISCLOSED

PY230544 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0200 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 22 Apr (TELAM) -- Several units of the Uruguayan fleet weighed anchor this afternoon and headed out toward an undisclosed destination, according to navy sources. Navy Commander Rodolfo Invidio said it is a routine operation.